



Daily Report

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22 November 1991

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General

Li Peng Views Foreign Trade, GATT Efforts

HK2111132991 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
21 Nov 19 p 1

[Dispatch from Beijing by staff correspondent Chen Chien-ping (7115 1696 1627): "Li Peng on Reducing Administrative Interference in Foreign Trade"]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Nov—In one of his most recent addresses, State Council Premier Li Peng dwelled on developing China's import and export trade, saying that China will act in accordance with free trade principles in this area, reduce administrative interference in import trade, and employ more of economic management methods.

Quoting Li Peng, sources said China is working to join the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade. That being the case, China must observe GATT principles. China is seeking to join the GATT to maintain favorable conditions for opening up to the outside world. Li Peng does not espouse protecting domestic products by restricting imports.

Wang Fang, Others at Meeting on Notary Work

OW2111023991 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0803 GMT 20 Nov 91

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Xiao Du (2556 3256) and XINHUA reporter Zhou Lixian (0719 4539 2009)]

[Text] Beijing, 20 November (XINHUA)—Following the implementation of the reform and opening policy, our country's undertakings in notarization have developed speedily and contributed toward safeguarding a stable and united society as well as establishing a new order in socialist commodity economy.

At a seminar held today on the theory and practice of the international notary system, Vice Justice Minister Lu Jian gave a briefing on the development of our country's notary work. He said: The State Council promulgated "The Provisional Notary Regulations of the People's Republic of China" in 1982, and incorporated some relevant articles on notarization into entity and procedural laws in recent years, including the "Law of Civil Procedure," the "Inheritance Law," and the "Regulations on Control of Demolishing and Removing Urban Houses," thereby providing a legal basis for establishing and developing the notary system. Currently, there are more than 2,900 notary offices and more than 15,000 notary personnel across the country, handling over 6.36 million notary cases annually, including 800,000 notary documents for use outside the region. The notary documents are sent to more than 100 countries and regions, earning a good reputation domestically and internationally. In particular, in handling domestic notary cases, notary organs actively apply the system to provide legal support in urban and rural economic restructuring, in

foreign funds procurement, and in developing and establishing a lateral and unified market. At the same time, notary organs in all localities also handle numerous civil cases of notarization thereby preventing and minimizing civil disputes and safeguarding the citizens' legitimate rights and interest, as well as promoting family harmony and social stability.

Lei Jieqiong, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and State Councillor Wang Fang attended the opening ceremony.

Nearly 200 delegates from France, Italy, the Netherlands, Canada, Argentina, and China attended the seminar. They will discuss the different functions of the notary system under different legal systems, as well as the functions and role of notary publics in the area of non-procedural cases and in foreign investment in China.

Official Urges Increased Cultural Exchanges

HK2111023791 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
21 Nov 91 p 1

[By Zhang Lin: "Cultural Exchanges Are Urged"]

[Text] Writers and artists should increase their foreign exchanges to help bring about a cultural renaissance, an international gathering was told in Beijing yesterday.

The meeting was attended by well-known Chinese literary figures and cultural attaches of foreign embassies under the auspices of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles.

Further international cultural exchanges would be beneficial to the prosperity of China's socialist culture as well as the artists themselves, who could absorb the cream of foreign culture, said Sang Zhao, deputy chief of the foreign liaison department of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles.

He said the non-government cultural organization would be more ambitious in establishing exchange ties abroad.

Next year, the federation will host China's Second International Folk Art Festival following the success of its first one, held last August in six Chinese cities.

More than 540 young artists were sent abroad in the 1980s to compete in international competitions, including violin, piano, ballet, acrobatics and music composition.

The federation acts as the main conduit for exchanges between Chinese and foreign artists in addition to government exchange programmes.

Article on New Controversy Over European Defense

HK0911080791 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO
in Chinese 20 Oct 91 p 4

[Article by Dong Guozheng (5516 0948 2398): "New Wave of Controversy Over West European Defense Issue"]

[Text] On 4 October, Britain and Italy jointly proposed establishing a rapid reaction force in Europe through the West European Union [WEU]. On 16 October, France and Germany forwarded a new proposal that went against the British-Italian initiative: to set up a 50,000-strong French-German allied force on the basis of the existing French-German composite ground brigade, to make it "the core of an European army incorporating the armed forces of other WEU member states." The moment this proposal came "onstage," a great disturbance started in American and European countries, which brought a high tide to the heated discussion of West European defense.

West Europe has long aspired to establishing an independent defense system. Although the discussion on the West European defense system has been on and off, up and down, during the past 40 years or more, West Europe failed to truly establish an independent defense system until the beginning of the 1990's, and always attached its security to the "big pillar" of NATO. In recent years, with the termination of the East-West cold war, Europe's political and military patterns went through some major changes, the call for Europe's unity and self-strengthening was heard again, and the longing for an independent defense system became stronger and stronger. To cater to the changed situation, NATO, with the United States as its core, reorganized its military structure on a large scale after the Gulf war and formed a 70-100 thousand-strong NATO rapid reaction force, with the national armed forces of European countries [ou zhou guo jia bu dui 2962 3166 0948 1367 6752 7130] as the main body. However, NATO's gesture of "putting new wine in an old bottle" has failed to make West Europe give up its pursuit for an independent defense system. France immediately expressed its determination not to join NATO's rapid reaction force in any form and maintained that this U.S. move made was "to hold back the European cause that may succeed." It was followed by a rather heated debate within the EC about whether to chose the "pillar" (i.e. NATO) or the "big tree" (i.e. expanding EC authority to cover defense policymaking), or to put a "hood [mao zi 1604 1311]" on this issue (i.e. formulating general principles). The debate ended up splitting the countries involved in "halves." Britain, Italy, Denmark, Portugal, and the Netherlands stood on one side, holding that Europe's defense system should continue to center round the NATO. This idea gave birth to the proposal raised by Britain and Italy on 4 October. According to the proposal, the WEU can dispatch troops only to territories external to those of the NATO member nations and should cooperate closely with NATO. France, Germany, Spain, Greece, Belgium, and Luxembourg were on the other side. They held that the WEU, led by the EC, should function as EC's major implement of defense. It was because of the difference between the two sides that the British-Italian proposal received a cold shoulder the moment it was presented. French officials made it clear that this proposal was "unacceptable." To show their determination, France and Germany declared on 16 October that they would

first set up a 50,000-strong French-German allied force in Strasbourg, the seat of the European Parliament, in the hope of gradually absorbing other WEU member states on the basis of this and eventually forming an European allied military force with the WEU as the pillar. Dramatically, however, no sooner had France and Germany published their proposal than Britain answered back, saying that the French-German allied force would be "entirely useless" and would probably "overlap" NATO forces. The United States, on the other side of the Atlantic, could not wait to claim that the French-German allied force should not "jeopardize NATO's mission." Obviously, the United States felt quite unprepared for the French-German decision: It had not expected that its West European allies would present two proposals within half a month, one gratifying, the other worrying!

The unusual significance of the French-German decision to set up an allied force has been noticed. It would not only expand the European "multinational forces," which are still in embryonic form, by 10 times (France and Germany formed a 4,000-5,000 strong composite ground brigade in 1988), but more importantly, ended the WEU's role in the European defense system as a "rubber stamp" and enable it to gradually take up Europe's defense responsibilities. Foreign analysts believe that this move is a big step toward Europe's overall unity, the weakening of U.S. control in Europe, and the establishment of a "Europeans' Europe." At the same time, it also demonstrates the role of France and Germany as the "axis" in the building of the EC's political alliance. In a sense, this is an initial sign of the "European pole" which the United States is unhappy to see. However, other analysts believe that because the views on the defense issue differ vastly between the two sides in the EC, the French-German proposal may lead to the splitting of the EC or deter the European integration process. The clues to the settlement of this disturbance will show at the EC summit meeting in early December.

Further Discussion on Differences

HK1311141591 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO
in Chinese 23 Oct 91 p 4

[Article by Mu Fangshun (4476 2455 7311) and Peng Tiqiang (1756 1912 1730): "Controversy over Matters Pertaining to Europe's Defense"]

[Text] There will be two eye-catching conferences in Europe before the end of the year: The NATO summit in Rome, Italy, in November, and the European Community summit in Maastricht, Netherlands. One important item on the agendas of both conferences is future European defense.

With the fundamental changes in East-West relations and the disintegration of one of the world's two great military camps—the Warsaw Pact—what kind of defense policy should be formulated by Europe, which for so long has been the front line of East-West confrontation? This has been the

focus of debate among European countries for a while. Now, the situation has become clear. To put it simply, there are two opinions: The "Italo-British proposal," and the "Franco-German proposal."

On 4 October, Italy and Britain jointly proposed that the Western European Union [WEU] build a rapid-reaction force as "NATO's pillar in Europe." As the proposed NATO rapid-reaction force will provide rapid intervention on European territory that falls under the NATO mandate only, the WEU's rapid-intervention force would be responsible for handling crises outside NATO's jurisdiction.

As a counterproposal, France and Germany publicized on 16 October, their letter to the Netherlands, the present EC chairman, concerning "the main points of a paper on European defense and security," stressing that "the EC must establish genuine unity in Europe in defense and security as part of the process toward one Europe." It proposed "building an army for the WEU" and explicitly stated that a "strengthened Franco-German force will constitute the core of a European force comprising other WEU members."

On the surface, both the "Italo-British" and "Franco-German" proposals advocate strengthening the WEU, which is the only defense organization for Western Europe and so far has only acted as a "forum." In reality, there are differences between the two proposals. The "Italian-British proposal" urges the WEU to become a bridge between the EC and NATO and to establish a defense treaty that maintains close relations with NATO. The "Franco-German proposal" emphasizes that the WEU belongs to the EC, thereby giving the EC full powers in defense matters. The real issue is how to handle relations between the WEU, NATO and the EC—in other words, how to handle differences between Europe and the United States.

France, which opted to stay out of a unified NATO defense organization very early on, does not want NATO to play an increasingly important role in Europe and believes that the "Italo-British proposal" does not accord well with the change in the times and "leans too much on the United States." Britain accuses the "Franco-German proposal" of trying to "dismember NATO" and of being an attempt by France to restore its customary control of European politics. Germany, which has increasing reservations about European economic and monetary union, does not want the United States to retreat strategically from Europe. At the same time, it must give consideration to France's feelings while hoping that France can make a greater commitment to a European political union which embraces a common foreign policy. This was the reason why Germany made its proposal with France. Theoretically, the United States has always encouraged a unified military force for Western Europe, and for that reason has acted as if it does not mind the "Franco-German" proposal at all. In fact, it does mind, declaring that the future form of European defense "must not hurt NATO's mission" and

requesting that Germany guarantee that German troops who participate in a "European defense force" be brought under NATO deployment.

To coordinate policies and to seek compromise, French President Mitterrand and Italian Prime Minister Andreotti met in Viterbo, a small town in the middle of Italy, on 17 and 18 October. Both sides affirmed the importance of NATO at the present stage and the common goal of establishing European defense. However, Andreotti stressed that the realization of this goal is a gradual process and must be dovetailed with an organizational adjustment of NATO, while Mitterrand insisted on the prompt establishment of a European force under the EC for which there must be a specific timetable. Obviously differences exist. According to reports, Denmark, Portugal, and the Netherlands support the "Italo-British proposal," whereas Spain, Greece, Belgium, and Luxembourg support the "Franco-German proposal."

It is hard to say whether the 12 nations can eliminate their differences and find a compromise model before the end of this year, when the EC summit takes place. However, persons from the EC have observed that Britain, which has taken a tough stand on the defense issue, has accepted by virtue of the "Italo-British proposal," the necessity of formulating a long-term "common defense policy," which after all is "a step forward." The development of the EC over the decades has repeatedly proven that any major decision must go through "hard negotiations" before a compromise is finally reached. The current ones will not be exceptions.

Article on Role, Position of United Nations

HK1811134591 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese
No 20, 16 Oct 91 pp 9-10

[Article by Quan Yuan (3123 3293) and Tong Feng (4547 6912): "United Nations: Facing Heavy Responsibilities, Long Road Ahead"]

[Text] The establishment of the United Nations was prepared when the victory of the world's antifascist war was in sight. At that time, learning a painful lesson from the war, the people of all nations were eager to establish a general international organization for the maintenance of international peace and security, thus protecting mankind from torture again by wars. From 25 April to 26 June 1945, representatives of 50 states, including China, held the "United Nations International Organization Conference" in San Francisco, and signed the "United Nations Charter." On 24 October 1945, the United Nations was officially established.

The rising status Since its founding, the United Nations has passed 46 years and traversed a tortuous path. However, its vitality and importance have been increasing day after day. In recent years, the United Nations played a significant role and achieved remarkable results in promoting the termination of the war between Iran and Iraq, the settlement of the conflicts in Afghanistan and Cambodia, the independence of Namibia, the cease-fire in Western Sahara, and the

mediation in the Lebanese civil war. In particular, its role in dealing with the Gulf crisis and the issue of Kurdish refugees in Iraq was more noteworthy and could even be described as indispensable. At present, increasingly more people in the international community have been calling for enhancing the status of the United Nations and strengthening its role. In April this year, 25 famous international activists, including Tanzanian President Nyerere, former West German Chancellor Brandt, Swedish Prime Minister Carlsson, former U.S. President Carter, former Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze, former Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, former British Prime Minister Edward Heath, Norwegian Prime Minister Mrs. Brundtland, and Czechoslovakian President Havel, jointly signed a 40-page "Stockholm Proposal," which expounded the concrete idea of strengthening the role of the United Nations through large-scale reorganization.

Seeking a balance amid turbulence The status and role of the United Nations are obviously on the rise; this is partly related to the present international situation.

Today, the world is developing more obviously toward a multipolar pattern in political, economic, and military aspects. When the international security situation as a whole tends toward detente, threats of local wars are growing, regional hegemonism is on the rise, and the struggle over economic development, trade, and the state sovereignty principle between various developed nations and between developed nations and developing nations. So, the world may become more turbulent in the 1990's. Therefore, people are more eagerly hoping to seek certain mechanisms that can mediate between contradictory sides and balance the interests of various sides in the course of establishing a new international order and safeguarding peace. As the most widely representative and most broadly influential global organization in the contemporary world, the United Nations is performing functions unparalleled compared with other international organizations for safeguarding world peace and seeking common development. Therefore, it is natural that it has attracted closer attention from all quarters.

The United States and the Soviet Union vote in unison In the cold war period, the United States and the Soviet Union took the United Nations as an arena for their contention for world hegemony, and often played the game of confrontation when votes were taken in the United Nations. This often paralyzed the voting mechanism of the United Nations, and made it unable to make decisions on major international issues and to take action. With changes occurring in the nature of the U.S.-Soviet relationship, the two countries also gradually turned their confrontation in the United Nations into cooperation and partnership. On 4 October last year, the U.S. and Soviet foreign ministers particularly issued a joint statement entitled "Commitments to Peace and Security in the Changing World," stressing that the United Nations is rapidly becoming a "real center of consultation and joint action." Under the new situation, the interests of the United States and the Soviet Union

may gradually converge on many international issues (although their aims may be different), so they may adopt the same position in the Security Council. Facts in recent years showed that the rate of identical votes cast by the United States and the Soviet Union exceeded 95 percent. After the end of the confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union in the Security Council and of the situation in which each vetoed what the other supported, the United Nations will increase its weight in the handling of international affairs, and will be able to take more actions.

Tackling the Common Problems for All Mankind With the increasingly closer interdependent relations appearing in international political, economic, and military affairs, human society as a whole has been facing increasingly more common problems in the aspects of security and survival. For example, the population explosion, the destruction of the ecological environment, the modernization of international terrorist activities, the spread of biological and chemical weapons, the increasingly rampant drug production and trafficking in the global sphere, the frequent occurrence of natural disasters, and the issue of famines and refugees are all such global problems faced by mankind. Various nations may hold different positions and have special interests, but they also share common interests. The settlement of these problems requires the close cooperation and joint efforts of the international community. The United Nations can play an irreplaceable role in this regard.

The promotion of the Third World At present, among the 166 member states of the United Nations, the Third World has become a mighty and even decisive force for smashing the situation in which one or two superpowers dominate international affairs. Although the development degrees of various Third World countries are uneven and they also vary greatly in their cultural and historical backgrounds and their current political systems, they are still being tied together by their common interests and objectives under the current situation. Such common interests and objectives are mainly reflected in the following points: Safeguarding national independence, state sovereignty, and territorial integrity and opposing external invasion and interference; safeguarding world peace, demanding arm reduction, and opposing the new world war; demanding equality between all nations and opposing the system of racial separation and racial discrimination; seeking the development of national economies, seeking international assistance, and opposing the unfair international economic order. To achieve these objectives, the Third World has taken the United Nations as a useful tool for seeking moral support. This has also resulted in promoting the United Nations to continuously play an important role in the establishment of the new international political and economic order.

Although almost all nations in the world unanimously agree to support the status and role of the United Nations, they proceed from different intentions and try

to achieve different purposes when airing the same idea, and in certain sense, their intentions and purposes run counter to each other.

The United States: trying to make use of the force and influence of the United Nations In the Reagan era, the United States denounced the United Nations as a "venomous anti-U.S. forum" and thus refused to make financial contributions to the United Nations. It withdrew from UNESCO, and challenged the UN Food and Agricultural Organization in an attempt to destroy the United Nations, which was not willing to be dominated by the United States. After the Soviet Union underwent changes and actively drew close to the West, the United States also changed its attitude toward the United Nations and tried to use the United Nations through U.S.-Soviet cooperation. At present, the Bush administration takes the establishment of a new world order as the core of U.S. foreign policy. However, the national strength of the United States has relatively declined. Therefore, it needs to enlist the aid of the United Nations to help advance its new order in the world while it is short of strength in the handling of international affairs. At the same time, to cope with the increasing dangers of regional conflicts in the 1990's, to protect the overseas interests of the United States, and to legalize its foreign interference policy, the United States also needs to flaunt the banner of the United Nations. At present, Bush has transferred the decisionmaking power in the United Nations from the International Affairs Section [guo ji shi fu si 0948 7139 0057 0523 0674] of the Department of State to the National Security Council. He has also stressed that henceforth, it is necessary to "give full support to the United Nations," thus "seeking the peaceful settlement of international disputes or using force to deal with aggressors" through the United Nations.

West European nations: seeking a means of constraint and containment The West European nations are not willing to accept the "leading position" of the United States in the establishment of the new order, and do not want to see "peace under U.S. rule." They hold that in the new order, "world affairs should not be manipulated by one or two superpowers." At the same time, the turbulences in East Europe, the regional conflicts in the Third World, and the spread of various global problems have posed challenges to the security interests of various West European nations. Hence, they called for "strengthening the status and role of the United Nations" in an attempt to use the United Nations as a mechanism for constraining and containing the United States, thus preventing the United States from solely manipulating international affairs and also preserving and boosting their right to speak on international affairs through the United Nations.

Japan: seeking the path leading to a political power Japan regards the aim of the UN Charter and the provisions on enemy states as an "Incantation of the Golden Hoop on the head of the Monkey King" [jin gu zhou 4868 4611 0720]. Hence, shaking off UN constraint over Japan will be an indispensable step toward turning Japan into a political power. In addition, Japan holds that it has become a "world

economic power" and will become an "important pole in the new world pattern." Its current international status is out of keeping with its national strength. To enhance its international status and increase its say on international affairs, Japan is striving for the repeal of the enemy state provisions and is striving to become a nonvoting permanent member state of the UN Security Council. Japan has thus announced that it will "more actively participate in various activities of the United Nations." Moreover, as Asian nations are always worried about the possibility of the revival of militarism in Japan, Japan thus holds that only through the United Nations can its international presence be displayed without upsetting its Asian neighbors and the general public at home. Therefore, it is Japan's urgent need to flaunt the UN banner to expand its political and economic influence.

The Soviet Union: exerting its influence inside the organization In the past, the Soviet Union took the United Nations only as a free forum without actual functions. After Gorbachev came into power, the Soviet attitude toward the United Nations also changed under the guidance of his new thinking. In 1988, Gorbachev addressed the UN General Assembly, saying that in the world, there are things more important than ideology to be solved through the United Nations. With the aggravation of the domestic economic difficulties and socio-political unrest, the Soviet Union no longer had the ability to interfere in international affairs as it did in the cold war period. Therefore, the Soviet Union hopes it will be able to continue to exert its political influence and participate in the settlement of international disputes through the United Nations. This will enable the Soviet Union to fulfill its across-the-board strategic withdrawal without a loss of face and to unload its heavy overseas burdens. Of course, the Soviet Union is unwilling to see the United States perform the role of the world's sole leader. Therefore, the Soviet Union will also try to constrain and contain the United States with the UN "mechanisms and methods" so "the interests of all nations can be well-balanced."

In sum, it is not hard to see that various parties have their own calculations which vary greatly on the issue of how to strengthen and give play to the role of the United Nations. These differences will in fact constitute the conflicts between various nations (or interest groups) over the establishment of the new international order, and the special and large arena for such conflicts will be the United Nations. It seems the United Nations will still have to go a long way to really achieve its original purposes and play a full role in safeguarding world peace and stability.

BEIJING REVIEW on U.S.-Soviet Ties

OW1911150491 Beijing *BEIJING REVIEW* in English
No 45, 11-17 Nov 91

[Article by Ruan Zongze: "U.S.-Soviet Relations—A Partnership?"; subheads published in boldface]

[Text] Since the end of last year, great changes have taken place in the Soviet Union's internal situation and U.S.-Soviet relationship. At one time Moscow adopted "tough" measures to maintain political and economic stability and to prevent the country from splitting. On the problem of the Gulf War, it kept Washington at a distance. Differences and frictions broke out, and the degree of mutual trust declined. In May this year Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev even warned that the so-called "partnership" between the two countries might deteriorate to the cold war time. Soon afterwards, Gorbachev aligned himself with his country's "radicals" and was eager to meet with U.S. President George Bush to brief him of his country's new reform programmes. The fluctuation indicated that U.S.-Soviet relations are unstable.

U.S.-Soviet Partnership

In 1989, soon after he took office, President Bush began to reexamine the U.S. foreign policy, especially the policy towards the Soviet Union. In May 1989 he proposed a new strategy of "beyond containment" towards Moscow. The new strategy indicated that America would ultimately "integrate the Soviet Union into the world order" through political, economic, diplomatic, and military means. Meanwhile, guided by Gorbachev's "new thinking," the Soviet government continued its *glasnost* [preceding word published in italics] and *perestroika* policy and emphasized the importance of improved relations with the U.S. and other Western countries. Given this scenario, in December 1989, Bush and Gorbachev met informally in Malta. They came to a mutual understanding on both the drastic changes occurring in Eastern Europe and the process of German unification. They expressed their willingness to set up a new relationship. By 1990, U.S.-Soviet relations had greatly improved. During the year, Bush and Gorbachev met three times: in Washington in May, in Helsinki in September and, in Paris in November. One day after the outbreak of the Gulf war, the foreign ministers of the two countries held an emergency meeting to exchange views and issued a joint statement condemning the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. This was the first time the two countries co-operated in a regional conflict since the end of World War II. In November both countries signed the Treaty on Conventional Forces in Europe and the Paris Charter for a New Europe, which involved 34 countries from Europe and North America. By then, both countries announced that their relationship became a cooperative "partnership."

The U.S. Soviet "partnership" has the following characteristics:

First, the balance of power between the U.S. and the Soviet Union tilted to favour the U.S. and its Western allies. On major international issues, the Soviet Union tended to be in agreement with the U.S. In recent years, with the worsening of its domestic situation, including national, economic and political strife in the Soviet republics and the "contracting" policy overseas, the

Soviet Union's "superpower" position has been weakened, resulting in its inability to compete with the U.S. In reality, these two countries are not equal "partners."

Second, both Washington and Moscow find it necessary to strengthen and develop their cooperative relations, but they also have different strategic purposes. The Soviet Union wants to maintain its "superpower" status and hopes that the U.S. and other Western countries would support its reforms and help it to tide over the difficulties it is facing. On the part of the U.S., it hopes that the Soviet Union would continue moving towards "democracy and freedom" so that it would ultimately become a member of Western democracies. U.S.-Soviet co-operative relations are, therefore, based on mutual needs.

Third, the U.S.-Soviet partnership is not founded on a solid base; it is rather weak. Cooperative relations between the U.S. and Soviet Union depend on where the situation in the Soviet Union is heading. U.S. Secretary of State James Baker said that this relationship would finally depend on whether the Soviet Union was willing to continue its reforms. Since the situation in the Soviet Union is in constant change, unstable elements in the co-operative relations increase and future prospects are unclear.

Cooling Off

The characteristics of U.S.-Soviet relations indicate that contradictions and differences existed from the beginning. As mentioned above, the relations cooled down at one time. The reasons are as follows:

(1) In January 1991, the U.S. was greatly disturbed by Kremlin's high-handed reaction to the disturbance in the Soviet Baltic republics. The U.S. even threatened to impose economic sanctions on the Soviet Union. Some influential forces suggested that Bush's Moscow visit be canceled. When meeting with the then Foreign Minister Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, Bush said without mincing words that "difficulties" had arisen in U.S.-Soviet relations due to the bloody events in the Baltic republics. Gorbachev reacted to Bush's comment by telling James Baker that the stability of Soviet-U.S. relations depended on America's correct understanding of the political situation in the Soviet Union.

(2) At the beginning of the Gulf War, co-operation between the U.S. and the Soviet Union was noticeable. But by February 1991, differences arose in their positions. The Soviet Union put forward a six-point proposal to solve the Gulf crisis before the ground war began. The U.S. was dissatisfied with the proposal. According to analysts, the Soviet Union wanted to act as a mediator in order to prevent the U.S. from emerging with a total victory in the Gulf War. However, the U.S., unwilling to be stricken by the Soviets, rejected flatly the proposal. Relations between the two countries were damaged by these events. This showed the dual character of the U.S.-Soviet relations during the Gulf crisis co-operation and strife.

(3) Shortly after the signing of the Treaty on Conventional Forces in Europe, Washington rapped Moscow for cheating on three mechanized army divisions by transforming them into marine corps. Some U.S. experts also contended that the Soviets had moved thousands of tanks, cannons and other weapons to east of the Urals prior to the signing of the treaty in order to exclude them from being reduced under the treaty. Secretary of State Baker suggested in February that the Congress postpone ratifying the treaty.

The Soviets retorted, however, that they were forced to fortify their coastal defence by adding one division to the Black Sea, Baltic and Northern fleets each because the United States excluded its naval force from arms control talks apparently in an effort to keep its naval superiority. Furthermore, they said, the three divisions were transformed prior to the signing of the treaty.

This row has affected U.S.-Soviet talks on strategic nuclear weapons reductions. Washington insisted that the conclusion of a treaty cutting strategic nuclear weapons hinges on whether the United States and the Soviet Union can remove their difference in conventional disarmament talks. Moscow blamed Washington for a "lack of political determination." As a result, the treaty was not finally signed until the end of July.

The Soviets have also been repeatedly disappointed in Washington over its refusal of Soviet disarmament initiatives. Furthermore, U.S.-Soviet relations were complicated by a series of events, such as the resignation of Eduard Shevardnadze, former Soviet foreign minister and a "liberal" in Washington's eyes; the postponement of the Moscow summit meeting originally scheduled for February; and the increased power of the Soviet Union republics and the consequent weakening of the central government in the wake of the failed August 19 coup. The coup also raised the question of where the economic reforms will go and who controls the vast stockpiles of Soviet nuclear weapons. All this has cast a shadow over the future U.S.-Soviet relations.

Washington's Changes

For a time beginning last autumn, Gorbachev adjusted some of his policies in a bid to get his country out of the increasingly serious social crisis. The main steps he took were to move towards a presidential government, push forward the signing of a new union treaty, step up the transition towards a market economy, strengthen the armed forces and law-enforcing institutions, send troops to the Baltic republics, and halt ethnic separatist movements. The toughening of his stand was, according to some observers, due to the following factors: The military and the so-called "traditional faction" were growing weary of his foreign policy, especially the Soviet concessions over issues like German reunification, Eastern Europe and European conventional disarmament; a worsening of social crisis; the establishment of numerous rival political organizations contending for power, which had threatened Gorbachev's position.

The Lithuanian incident in January cast a shadow over U.S.-Soviet trust, calling into question the U.S. expectations of the Soviet Union. The New York Times even cautioned the U.S. against the "wounded bear" of the Soviet Union.

However, the signing of the "nine plus one" agreement between the central government and the republics of the Soviet Union on April 23 seemed to suggest to Washington that Gorbachev was back on the track of reform. After the August putsch, the Soviet Union recognized the independence of the three Baltic republics. Russian President Boris Yeltsin further consolidated his power, and the union was heading towards disintegration. These dramatic changes prompted Washington to adjust its policy towards Moscow.

The foremost aspect of that adjustment was a reexamination of U.S. national security strategy. General Colin Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, warned that the Soviet Union would remain the only country, now and in the future, that can destroy the United States within 30 minutes. Early in February, Defence Minister Dick Cheney stressed at an Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives that Soviet strategic nuclear forces are still being upgraded, and therefore the United States still needs to maintain a military edge over the Soviets.

Even after the August coup, high-ranking U.S. officials reiterated that although the Soviet Union was disintegrating politically and economically, it still maintains a formidable military force. President Bush told reporters on September 2 in his Maine vacation home that Soviet nuclear weapons still constitute a threat to the United States and U.S. defence force should not be cut.

In keeping with the changes in the Soviet Union, while maintaining relations with Gorbachev, Washington increased contacts with Soviet opposition parties and independence-oriented forces. During his Soviet tour in mid-March, Baker met representatives of the three Baltic republics. On May 8, Bush received leaders of these republics in the White House. In late July, after holding talks with Gorbachev, Bush held separate talks with Yeltsin in Moscow. Washington's ties with Soviet republics were further cemented after the August coup. By seeking closer ties with the republics Washington intends to exert an influence on the process of the Soviet political transformation and to increase U.S. capability and leeway in dealing with the Soviet Union.

On the disarmament issue, the United States has tried to bring pressure to bear on the Soviet Union by linking the treaty on conventional forces with talks on the reduction of strategic weapons.

However, to prevent the Soviet Union from being "Yugoslavized," a situation which might lead to a proliferation of nuclear weapons and a serious threat to its security, the United States in late September proposed that the two countries hold talks on large-scale reduction

of nuclear weapons. This proposal received a positive response from the Soviet Union.

On the regional issues such as the Middle East and Cambodian questions, the United States continues to consult with the Soviets and listens to their opinions, with a view of exploiting Soviet influence in these regions to remove stumbling blocks to the solution of these regional conflicts. At the same time, the United States keeps vigilance against any Soviet attempt. For example, during the Gulf crisis, Washington kept a wary eye on Moscow when it attempted to play a mediative role.

Prospects

The future development trend of U.S.-Soviet relations may be described as follows: (1) The United States and the Soviet Union will try to maintain the momentum of co-operation rather than confrontation in their relations. It is not accidental that the hostile relations between the two countries during the cold war have developed into a "partnership." Washington and Moscow need each other, and this need will remain strong for a period of time. The United States wants to set up a "new world order," resolve regional conflicts and prevent nuclear weapons proliferation, and it will not be able to attain these goals without Soviet co-operation. Furthermore, a good relationship with Moscow is vital to the U.S. attempts to influence the situation in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. As to the Soviet Union, with its strength weakened, it will continue to stress the development of relations with the United States and other Western countries in an attempt to gain more financial aid and technology from them. For this purpose it will have to maintain a good relationship with the United States. The two countries will be more prudent when dealing with issues in bilateral relations and other issues of vital concern to them. They will make compromises to each other in order not to harm their relations. However, because the balance of power and the general situation are unfavourable to the Soviet Union, Moscow will make more concessions.

(2) How the Soviet domestic situation will develop will have a decisive impact on the future U.S.-Soviet relations. Soviet economic difficulties and national crisis are deteriorating and the union of Soviet republics is disintegrating fast. The United States fears that the Soviet Union may stop its *perestroika* process or even drop back from its reforms. At the same time Washington is apprehensive of the prospect of a complete split of the Soviet Union, a situation in which the United States might find no one to deal with, the agreements on disarmament already reached between it and the Soviet Union might not be observed and Moscow might not fulfil its "international commitments."

President Bush said last January that the Soviet *perestroika* is an indispensable factor in the improvement of U.S.-Soviet relations. Events such as what happened in the Baltic republics, he continued, would probably make the *perestroika* process retrogress or even fundamentally

reverse the process, and this process is very important to the world and the development of a new world order. By this "process" it is meant, according to Baker, that the Soviet Union should practise political pluralism and build a free market economy.

(3) Although a treaty on reducing strategic nuclear weapons was signed, the arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union has not stopped. Each of them reserves about 8,000-10,000 nuclear warheads. Many more powerful, more accurate new weapon systems are being built. For instance, a few hours after the treaty was signed, the U.S. Senate passed a resolution requesting the administration to begin to build a new anti-missile system. The Soviet Union fears that the U.S. plan would violate the antiballistic missile treaty signed in 1972, thus endangering the implementation of the treaty on strategic nuclear weapons and the prospect of talks on reducing these weapons at the next stage. Although the United States and the Soviet Union agreed at the end of last September to hold a new round of talks on large-scale reduction of nuclear weapons, this will be a long process and there will be many things to haggle about.

(4) Since regional issues are related to the strategic interests of both the United States and the Soviet Union and the two countries have not eliminated suspicion of each other, their co-operation in this respect will be limited. They will find some areas where they have common interests in resolving regional conflicts, so they will co-operate. For example, both are concerned about the stability in regions like the Middle East and don't hope that the Muslim fundamentalists will be in power. Because of historical and geopolitical reasons, however, the conflict of interests between them will not easily be eliminated, and their co-operation will not be whole-hearted, but limited to some degree.

(5) Bilateral trade will be restricted not only by the Soviet economic situation and investment environment, but also by political relations between the two countries. Of course, the United States will continue to provide the Soviet Union with limited economic aid, trying its best to draw Gorbachev close to Washington. Meanwhile the United States will use aid as a bait to lure the Soviet Union to continuously take actions in its *perestroika*. The United States has only agreed to offer the Soviet Union the status of an "associate state" of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank and provide it with technical assistance instead of large-scale financial aid. Although the United States promised to give Moscow most-favoured-nation treatment, this move can hardly bring any remarkable benefit to the Soviet Union in the near future and help it overcome its present economic difficulties, because it has a shortage of export goods caused by declined production.

(6) The foreign policies of both the United States and the Soviet Union are constrained by their domestic factors, and mutual suspicion and no-confidence still exist between them. In the Soviet Union, Gorbachev's position is not as strong as it was one or two years ago. After

the failed August coup, Yeltsin was becoming increasingly overbearing. Gorbachev does not have much room to turn in on many major internal and international issues. In the United States, Bush is not only pressed by the extremely right forces, but also he is influenced by former U.S. President Richard Nixon and former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger who said that the United States should not put all its stakes on Gorbachev alone.

In short, the U.S.-Soviet relations will experience ups and downs. Both Washington and Moscow will be more practical in their approaches towards each other, seeking co-operation and even "partnership" on issues vital to the interests of both. Such a trend will develop, but their conflicts and even confrontations on some issues will not be ruled out.

Yeltsin Wants Direct Contacts With Germany

OW2111182091 Beijing XINHUA in English
1523 GMT 21 Nov 91

[Text] Moscow, November 21 (XINHUA)—Russian President Boris Yeltsin said today he will establish direct contacts between Russia and Germany during his visit to Germany, the Soviet TASS news agency reported.

He will also sign documents on economic, scientific, technological and cultural cooperation, he added.

Yeltsin made the remarks before leaving here for a visit to Germany at the invitation of German Chancellor Helmut Kohl. It is his first trip abroad after the August incident.

Yeltsin said his talks with Kohl will cover credits, humanitarian aid, the terms of the Soviet troops' pullout from Germany and the future of Soviet Germans inhabited in the Volga Region.

United States & Canada

State Department Reacts to Dissident's Arrest

HK2211102691 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
22 Nov 91 p 6

["Special Dispatch": "U.S. Department of State Demands Explanation from Beijing on Dai Qing's Detention"]

[Text] The U.S. Department of State yesterday stated that the Beijing authorities five-day detention of GUANGMING RIBAO woman journalist Dai Qing is a "matter of serious concern." The U.S. State Department will request an explanation from Beijing on this matter. Meanwhile, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman yesterday again denied that Dai Qing had been detained.

A U.S. State Department spokeswoman yesterday said that the Chinese officials' public statement that Dai Qing was not detained conflicted with media reports, and this puzzled the United States. At present, the United States is seeking an official explanation from China. The State Department itself, announced in a news digest that it is seriously concerned with what happened to Dai Qing.

The U.S. State Department said: "We will request that the Chinese authorities explain this matter. Obviously, Dai Qing's own report does not correspond with China's public statements. We will continue to seek assurances from the Chinese Government so that Dai Qing can obtain the exit permit she applied for that was turned down."

Officials from the U.S. Embassy in Beijing yesterday made no comment on Dai Qing's release. The U.S. Embassy had been trying to find out her whereabouts since it learnt about her disappearance.

After the whole story about Dai Qing was revealed in newspapers, correspondents of this newspaper telephoned GUANGMING RIBAO for confirmation. The reply remained the same: "No such knowledge."

At a routine press conference, Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Wu Jianmin yesterday continued to stress that Dai Qing had gone out of town and had not been arrested or detained, saying that her going out of town was her own wish.

Wu Jianmin did not answer directly the question of whether Dai Qing can get an exit permit for a U.S. trip to receive a Harvard University scholarship, but only said that any Chinese citizen—including ex-convicts—not under lawful arrest or imprisoned by public security or judicial departments has the freedom to apply for overseas travel according to procedures, regardless of his or her political views.

He said there have been many such precedents in the past. Many people have gone out in this way.

On the other hand, Dai Qing, who was released just yesterday, told this correspondent that she still wants very much to study in the United States and has applied for an arts subject. She does not know if yesterday's detention would affect her chances of studying in the United States.

Dai Qing stated that she was pleased to learn that China had told U.S. State Secretary Baker that it would let intellectuals who did not commit crimes to travel overseas. However, she quipped: "I do not have a criminal charge now, but I do not know if they will find one for me when the time comes."

As for the effects of detention, Dai Qing said she had not raised her voice or protested anything, except telling the truth. She has no idea if it will affect her chance of overseas travel.

Dai Qing has been accepted by Harvard University on a scholarship, which is good for nine months from this September until next June. However, China has not approved her journey so far.

Editorial Warns on Human Rights as 'Weapon'*HK2211091291 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
22 Nov 91 p 2*

[Editorial: "Human Rights Must Not Be Used as Weapons of Cold War"]

[Text] The people of all the world's countries hope to have peace, develop their countries economies, and promote the protection of human rights. Through various international activities, mankind has done a great deal to attain the goal of safeguarding human rights.

In 1945, the UN Charter declared: "We are determined to save the coming generations from the same disastrous wars this generation has twice endured; and to reiterate our faith in human rights, human dignity and values, as well as in equality between male and female and both large and small countries." By clearly linking human rights with the principle of preventing wars, safeguarding world peace, jointly developing the economy, and ensuring equality between large and small countries, the UN Charter pointed out the correct road for the realization of human rights.

Disastrous wars for all mankind will inevitably occur if large countries bully, control, and launch wars against small countries. Under a situation in which power politicians launch wars against other countries, human rights would have no protection, human values would be trampled upon, and their rights to survive and develop would be ruined completely. Both world wars broke out between capitalist countries. Why did these countries, which believed in "natural human rights," allow such rights to be trampled upon in cold blood? After the end of World War II, people of all countries drew lessons to better their experience and discover ways to prevent war, enable large and small countries to coexist in peace, and safeguard human rights. Only when all countries coexist in peace, refrain from interfering in each other's internal affairs, and carry out friendly cooperation can the international community unfold the work of safeguarding human rights.

The international nature of human rights should be gradually realized by all countries through undertaking their own obligations set out by international treaties and their domestic legislature.

The world differs in thousands of ways, and different countries have different national conditions and starting points. How can human rights be gradually and effectively realized in real terms? Can great harmony appear in the world and human rights be realized immediately after rich, strong countries have forced a set of political and economic criteria on small and poor countries? The answer is no. Human rights covers political, economic, social, and cultural rights, which are interrelated and inseparable from one another. Yet, the protection of these rights is often restricted by the material basis. Even in industrial countries like Britain and the United States, many human rights problems existed routinely during

the elementary stage of industrialization and concentration of capital. Countries like Britain and the United States did not have the necessary conditions to improve human rights, and popularize democracy and freedom until their economies had developed. In 1966, the United Nations adopted two human rights treaties. As an important development of the "Universal Declaration on Human Rights," the two treaties enabled people to attach the same importance to human rights as that attached to economic, social, and cultural rights, as well as to political and civil rights. In 1968, the International Conference on Human Rights pointed out more explicitly: "Human rights are inseparable from basic freedom. Without simultaneously enjoying economic, social, and cultural rights, people, cannot by any means enjoy their political and civil rights. In addition, the long-term progress of the realization of human rights also depends on perfect and effective policies guiding domestic and international economic development."

China and more than 100 developing countries are all willing to safeguard human rights and subjectively hope to enhance the living standards of their people. Objectively, however, appropriate economic conditions and material basis are needed to attain this goal. Therefore, in dealing with human rights issues, all countries should comprehensively observe and organically link together all of the principles promulgated in the "UN Charter" and relevant documents on international human rights issues. They should also prevent moves to play down, isolate, and drain certain principles; trampling upon collective human rights and nationality development rights; ignoring economic, social, and cultural rights; interfering in other countries' internal affairs; and ordering other countries to follow their own pattern of political and economic development. All countries should observe the "United Nations Charter" and international law guiding bilateral contacts. It is unfair, and also dangerous, for countries to take their present human rights situation realized under their own domestic economic conditions, as well as their own political systems, both as a criterion to measure other countries and as a basic principle in making international contacts. Such a move will inevitably intensify the contradictions between different countries, give rise to situations in which power politics can wantonly interfere in other countries' internal affairs, and touch off disputes and conflicts. Therefore, human rights must not be used as a weapon of cold war or as a means to sabotage the social stability of, or provoke splits and turbulence in other countries.

A principle of international law is to promote world peace, international cooperation on a basis of equality, and bring about common development to all mankind. With a developed economy, mankind will surely have greater freedom and better material conditions to realize human rights.

However, since the beginning of the 1980's certain countries have launched a cold war, with the aim of changing other countries' social systems, subverting their governments, and inciting splittism and extreme racism in such countries. As a result, they have brought tension,

turbulence, limited wars, and economic retrogression to the world. Practice has shown that moving to use "human rights" as a weapon of cold war does not safeguard human rights, but destroys them.

We understand very well how serious the sequelae of the "human rights weapon" and the "human rights cold war" can be just by looking at the bloody ethnic conflicts in East Europe and the Soviet Union, where women and children are slaughtered, people have been plunged into an abyss of misery, refugees flee their homes, production has slumped, the inflation situation is grave, the elderly have no one to rely on, the sick people are badly in need of medicine, and millions of people go hungry and feel unsure about their jobs and lives.

Article on U.S. Presidential Elections

HK2111095191 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
20 Nov 91 p 6

[Article by Liao Xianwang (1675 0341 2489): "'Warm-Up' for U.S. Presidential Elections"]

[Text] As the 1992 U.S. presidential elections approach, the two U.S. parties, the Republicans and the Democrats, are also making intense preparations to win the presidency, one-third of the Senate seats, and all House of Representatives seats.

Generally speaking, presidential aspirants from the two parties would begin to show at the start of the year before the elections, accompanied by escalating campaigning and debating but the situation this year appears to be different. Following the end of the Gulf war, the U.S. news media became involved in a propaganda war with strong overtones of election campaigning. Debates on a series of domestic and international issues in the U.S. Congress also carried the explosive flavor of campaign wars. Since then, issues such as "Irangate", inside information on the decisionmaking process during the Gulf war as revealed in the book "The Commanders," the competence of the vice president, the Supreme Court nominee, economic problems like "higher taxes, lower taxes, who to tax and who not to tax," as well as questions of education, society and unemployment—all these have become "heated topics" in the news media as well as in congressional debates.

However, it was noted that this year's election campaigns give one the feeling of "all sound and fury but no sign of the warrior." On the part of the Democratic Party, aside from former Massachusetts Senator Paul Tsongas who became the first to announce his candidacy at the end of April, no others followed suit until September when six other candidates stepped forward. However, all seven of these candidates are little-known personalities. On the Republican side, President George Bush began forming his campaign team in February this year and convened the core group of his political advisers in a meeting in early August to make further arrangements. In September, he made a three-day tour of the U.S. Midwest, a visit which carried heavy overtones

of campaigning. A fund-raising committee was set up 11 October and, while everything seems to be going according to plan, Bush has yet to announce formally his decision to run for reelection and no other Republican has stood up to challenge him.

The series of activities by the Democrats and the Republicans offer an initial glimpse of the campaign strategies of the two parties. To the Democratic Party, because the Gulf war boosted Bush's popularity rate to an unprecedented high, the party does not have a strong enough candidate to fight him, nor could it defeat the Republicans on foreign policy matters, such as the Gulf war and nuclear disarmament. The only way is to buy time and wait for the thorny economic issues to once again become "heated topics" among the people. At the same time, the Democrats must take advantage of their position as the opposition party to mount frequent attacks on Republican domestic policies and expose Republican shortcomings on a number of problems. As to the Republicans, President Bush and his fellow party members are aware that while the Gulf war and other diplomatic victories may constitute aces in their hands, the series of domestic issues cannot be treated lightly. Bush has already taken, or is preparing to take, steps to change his administration's poor domestic image and stimulate an economic recovery, such as lowering interest rates and reducing tax on capital income. On other issues, the Republican Party also refused to be outdone and has switched from defense to offense by charging the Democrats with engaging in "isolationism" in foreign relations and criticizing them for instigating distrust of the government through the Congress which they control.

Looking at the current situation, the U.S. domestic economic situation is indeed helpful to the Democratic Party. After the Gulf war, President Bush's popularity one time soared to nearly 90 percent but a recent Gallup poll indicated that his popularity rate had dropped to roughly 55

in late October. The reason is that people think President Bush is not concerned about domestic issues and they "lack confidence" in the miserable economic situation.

Efforts to revive the U.S. economy have been painstaking. According to October statistics, personal consumption has lost momentum while orders for durable goods fell in August and September. Meanwhile, the number of unemployed rose to roughly 8.6 million in November with the unemployment rate hitting 6.8 percent. Some people are even worried about the possibility of a "double recession," whereby the economy falls into recession after one or two quarters of recovery.

At the same time, the fiscal deficits for 1991 will set a new record of \$268.7 billion, while the foreign trade imbalance will grow drastically because of declining exports. Faced with this unfavorable situation, President Bush blamed the Democrats for blocking his proposed package plan and, on the other hand, he was also forced to admit for the first time that "the economy is a big

problem." Recently, he also changed his campaign strategy by stressing the Republican administration's "economic package plan" and persuading the Federal Reserve Board to lower bank interest rates once more. He is also planning to introduce a new economic recovery package plan in his State of the Union address in the coming year to "rebuild confidence." At the same time, learning of the devastating defeat suffered by the Republicans in the Pennsylvania senatorial race, President Bush again postponed his planned visit to Asia to concentrate his efforts on domestic economic issues and the election campaign.

In short, the coming months will be crucial to the U.S. presidential elections. As one Bush aide stated: "The economy is the one real question mark." Not only will it decide who enters the White House but it will also affect the balance of power between the two parties in Congress.

Governors Meet U.S. Assistant Secretary of State

OW2111094591 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0814 GMT 19 Nov 91

[By reporter Huang Yong (7806 3144)]

[Text] Washington, 19 Nov (XINHUA)—Richard Solomon, assistant secretary of state for Asia and Pacific affairs, met the Chinese Provincial Governors' Delegation, led by Hubei Provincial Governor Guo Shuyuan, at the State Department here today.

The Chinese Provincial Governors' Delegation also held talks with officials of the White House and the Pan American Governors' Association the same day.

The delegation arrived in New York on 13 November for a two-week visit to the United States at the invitation of the National Committee of American-Chinese Relations. Members of the delegation included Xu Xingguan, Shao Ming, Ma Lin, respectively vice governors of Zhejiang, Anhui, and Sichuan Province; and Tudao Doje, vice chairman of the Tibet Autonomous Region.

During its stay in the U.S., the delegation will visit Massachusetts, Maryland, New Jersey, Ohio, Washington, and California, with which "friendly" relations have already been established, and have wide contacts with Americans of various sectors on matters relating to trade exchanges and technical cooperation.

Soviet Union

Heilongjiang, Russia To Open More Trade Outlets

OW2111161391 Beijing XINHUA in English
1535 GMT 21 Nov 91

[Text] Harbin, November 21 (XINHUA)—Heilongjiang Province in northeast China recently concluded agreements with the Russian Federation to open more trade outlets along the Sino-Soviet border.

The agreements, which were signed by the Heilongjiang Provincial Government and a delegation from the Russian Federation, stipulate that the two sides will open five additional trade outlets each along the border from 1992.

The Chinese outlets will be located in Mishan, Hulin, Raohe, Luobei and Jiayin, while the Soviet outlets will include Kamen Rybolov, Lesozavodsk, Bikin, Amurzet and Pashkovo.

China has already established a number of outlets along the eastern section of the border, including the Suifenghe Railway-Highway Outlet, Harbin Airport and several harbors along the Heihe, Tongjiang and Songhuajiang Rivers.

Columnist Views Shevardnadze's Return to Power

HK2211093891 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO
in Chinese 22 Nov 91 p 1

["New Talk" column: "Former Soviet Foreign Minister's Comeback and Future"]

[Text] At a press conference given yesterday by Wu Jianmin, Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman, a reporter asked: What is China's comment on Shevardnadze's reappointment as Soviet foreign minister?

Wu Jianmin said: When he was Soviet foreign minister in the past, Shevardnadze made positive efforts to promote Sino-Soviet relations. We hope that after he takes up his post as minister in charge of foreign relations, good-neighborly and cooperative relations between the two countries will continue to develop.

From Wu Jianmin's reply we can understand the following points: First, regarding Sino-Soviet relations, China sets a comparatively high value on Shevardnadze. Second, China has expectations of Gorbachev's reappointment of Shevardnadze (Boris Pankin, who was appointed foreign minister after the August coup, has been transferred to Britain). Third, China still gives first place to good-neighborly and cooperative relations with the Soviet Union. Apart from recognizing the three Baltic states, which have declared independence, China has not carried out excessive activities with the other Soviet republics.

Shevardnadze resigned his post at the end of last year after saying that there was the danger of Soviet politics developing toward dictatorship. In the past 11 months, the Soviet Union has appointed two new foreign ministers. The first was a former Soviet ambassador to the United States, who replaced Shevardnadze, and the second was Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, who was the only ambassador to a foreign country who declared opposition to the August coup. Following the many changes, Shevardnadze has returned to his original post.

However, as great changes have taken place in the Soviet political situation Shevardnadze's present post is greatly different from the past. The scale of the current ministry in charge of foreign relations is much smaller than the foreign

ministry of the past as much power is shared by various Soviet republics. Shevardnadze is only a minister in charge of foreign relations, which is lower than the past minister of foreign affairs. Despite all this, quite a few Western commentators still believe that Gorbachev and Shevardnadze's reunion is an important step by Gorbachev to resist Yeltsin, president of the Russian Republic, who is trying to seize more power from the Kremlin. They hope that people both internally and externally will attach greater importance to, and have more confidence in, the central government of the Soviet Union.

Some people pointed out that the announcement of Shevardnadze's comeback before Yeltsin's visit to Germany was carefully arranged rather than a coincidence. It was aimed at preventing Yeltsin from reaching any agreement or resolutions with Chancellor Kohl which might bypass Kremlin's policies. At present, there is a dispute between the Soviet Union and Germany on the issue of extraditing former East German leader Honecker (who is now taking refuge in the Soviet Union). Germany demands Honecker's extradition, Yeltsin has pledged to expel him from the Soviet Union, but Gorbachev stands for continuing to provide him with political asylum. Soon after returning to the Kremlin, Shevardnadze expressed the hope that there will be a greater Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals. Thus, how Kohl will choose between the central government of the Soviet Union and the Russian Republic on the Honecker issue has become a delicate diplomatic question. From this, people may infer whether current German-Soviet relations will be maintained or changed.

After resuming his post, Shevardnadze will visit various Soviet republics so that relations between the central government and the various republics can be strengthened, and the central government's position consolidated. Most officials involved in the August coup have nothing to do with him. They were under the leadership of Gorbachev. Shevardnadze is from Georgia. Without the Russian's air of arrogance, he is more unconventional than Yeltsin. Although he is minister in charge of foreign relations, the first thing he will do is discuss major issues with various Soviet republics. This shows that Shevardnadze's comeback will play a greater role in the future. Yesterday, during his visit to Siberia, Gorbachev said that he will not participate in next year's presidential election. There were reasons for his statement.

Northeast Asia

Li Peng Meets Japanese Petrochemical Group

OW2111161591 Beijing XINHUA in English
1521 GMT 21 Nov 91

[Text] Shanghai, November 21 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng met here today with a Japanese petrochemical delegation headed by Shogo Takebayashi, president of the Japanese Association of Petrochemical Industry.

Li said that China and Japan have engaged in extensive cooperative projects related to the petrochemical industry. As the petrochemical industry will be a major sector for development in China's national economy during the coming decade, broad prospects exist for the two countries to cooperate in the field, Li said.

Briefing his guests on China's current economic situation, Li said that political stability and economic development in China have further improved the environment for foreign investment. Li welcomed the Japanese industrialists to participate in the development of Shanghai's Pudong Area.

Takebayashi said that the two countries' cooperation in the petrochemical industry will be developed even further by taking advantage of mutual exchanges and promotion.

Huang Ju, the mayor of Shanghai, also attended the meeting.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Sihanouk Appeals for Peoples' Help, Foreign Aid

BK1911140691 Beijing Radio Beijing in Cambodian
1030 GMT 19 Nov 91

[Text] According to a dispatch from Phnom Penh by Beijing Radio's special correspondent, on 19 November Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, chairman of the Cambodian Supreme National Council, appealed to the Cambodian people to build the country and nation with friendly countries' assistance.

This appeal by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk was made when the samdech visited an exhibition in Phnom Penh. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk said we have lost many opportunities; from now on we have to rally forces to build the nation. The samdech said he will stay with the Cambodian people for a long time to serve the Cambodian people and build the country and nation so Cambodia can develop in every field to catch up with other countries.

In his speech Samdech Norodom Sihanouk pointed out that Cambodia is happy to expand friendly relations with all countries the world over. He said international assistance is now flowing in, and he expressed the hope that the international community will continue to provide aid to Cambodia.

Son Sann Arrives in Phnom Penh, Speaks on Unity

OW2111080791 Beijing XINHUA in English
0748 GMT 21 Nov 91

[Text] Phnom Penh, November 21 (XINHUA)—Son Sann, member of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia (SNC) said here today that the aim of his return to Phnom Penh is for achieving national reconciliation and national unity.

Only by doing so, can the Paris peace agreements be put into practice effectively, he said.

He made the remarks upon his arrival with Ieng Mouli, another SNC member from his faction.

Son Sann said, "a comprehensive political solution to the Cambodian problem has been found through the joint efforts of the four factions in Cambodia, the international community and the United Nations Security Council."

He expressed the hope that the four Cambodian factions could unite as one under the leadership of SNC Chairman Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and enforce the Paris peace agreements.

He also appealed the international community to render assistance to Cambodia's reconstruction.

Dit Munti, SNC member from Hun Sen's faction, met Son Sann and Ieng Mouly at the airport. He told XINHUA that the pressing task for the SNC was to map out its working procedures and an SNC meeting was scheduled to be held in Phnom Penh soon.

Eleven of the 12 SNC members, with the exception of Khieu Samphan, are now in Phnom Penh.

CPC's Ding Guangen Meets Vietnamese Guests

*OW2011142591 Beijing XINHUA in English
1348 GMT 20 Nov 91*

[Text] Beijing, November 20 (XINHUA)—Ding Guangen, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC), met with Do Phuong, director-general of the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY, and his party at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

During the meeting, Ding, who is also member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, said, China and Vietnam are neighbors linked by common mountains and rivers, and the two peoples enjoy a traditional friendship.

The two countries experienced a tortuous period in bilateral relations, which has already passed, said Ding. He added that the visit to China by the high-level delegation of Vietnam not long ago concluded the past and opened up the future, and led to the normalization of the China-Vietnam ties.

He said the normalization of relations accords with the interests of the two peoples and they are delighted about this.

Ding said that news media are an important tool to influence public opinion. He expressed hope that the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY and the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY will learn from each other, strengthen cooperation and promote their friendly relations so as to make contributions to the development of the traditional friendship between the two peoples.

Do Phuong said the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY has been maintaining its friendly relations with the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY.

He added that during the current visit to China they found that China has much experience which can be reported to the Vietnamese people through the news media.

During the meeting, Ding also briefed the guests on China's political and economic situation as well as its reforms and opening to the outside world.

Mu Qing, president of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, attended the meeting.

Following the meeting, Mu Qing and Do Phuong signed an agreement on news cooperation between the two agencies.

The Vietnamese guests arrived in China November 13 for a visit at the invitation of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY.

He Zhukang Meets Thai Chia Tai Group President

*SK2211010791 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese
20 Sep 91 p 1*

[By reporter Zhang Lijun (1728 0500 6511): "Sumet Jiaravanon, president of the Chia Tai Group, Visits Jilin Province"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Jilin Provincial Government, Sumet Jiaravanon, president of the Chia Tai Group in Thailand, Wang Jingwu [name as published], vice president of the group, and six other people flew into Changchun on 19 September for a three-day friendly visit to the province. Wu Yixia, vice governor of the province; Sang Fengwen, secretary general of the provincial government; Yang Qingcai, deputy secretary general of the provincial government; and responsible comrades of departments concerned met them at the airport.

At 1600 that afternoon, Governor Wang Zhongyu met with President Sumet Jiaravanon and his entourage at Nanhu Guesthouse.

After an introduction to Jilin Province's basic situation, the two sides held talks on Jilin Province's plans to expand economic cooperation with the Chia Tai Group.

That very evening, He Zhukang, secretary of the provincial party committee, hosted a banquet in honor of President Sumet Jiaravanon and other distinguished guests accompanying Sumet Jiaravanon. He Zhukang thanked the Chia Tai Group for its help to the province when the province was hit by floods.

President Sumet Jiaravanon expressed satisfaction with the cooperation between Thailand and Jilin Province and thanked the provincial party committee and the provincial government for their endeavors in the cooperation projects. He Zhukang also presented gifts to the guests on behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial government.

Attending the reception, talks, and banquet were Wu Yixia, Sang Fengwen, and Yang Qingcai. Also attending were Li Jieche, chairman of the provincial commission

for foreign economic relations and trade; Liang Jichang, deputy director of the provincial foreign affairs office; Li Shu, mayor of Changchun City; and responsible comrades of departments concerned.

Jilin Economic Delegation Leaves for Thailand

SK1911073691 Changchun Jilin People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1030 GMT 18 Nov 91

[Text] At the invitation of Sumet Jiaravanon, president of the board of directors of the Thailand's Chia Tai Group of Companies, the six-member economic and technical delegation of Jilin Province, which is headed by provincial Vice Governor Wu Yixia, left the province for Thailand on 18 November for their visits.

During his visit in Thailand, Vice Governor Wu Yixia will hold talks with the principal leading personnel of the Chia Tai Group on expanding the cooperative fields of both sides, on developing the four processing projects of corn and soybean by making full use of the province's natural resources, on establishing new processing bases of farm and livestock products, and on setting up the production line of beef.

Prior to their leaving, Governor Wang Zhongyu asked Secretary General Sang Fengwen to see the delegation off on his behalf. Also seeing the delegation off at the airport were responsible persons from the provincial level departments concerned.

Correction to Official Addresses ASEAN Meeting

WA2011164291

Beijing XINHUA in English at 1622 GMT on 19 November transmits the following correction to the item subheaded "Yao Huang Addresses Meeting", published on page 13 of the 19 November China DAILY REPORT:

Second column, penultimate paragraph, only sentence, make read: "...Congress (NPC) delegation Yao Guang made the statement.... (correcting name)

Near East & South Asia

Spokesman Refuses To Confirm, Deny Arens Visit

HK2211022391 Hong Kong THE STANDARD in English 22 Nov 91 p A-11

[Text] A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman yesterday refused to confirm or deny a report that Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Arens secretly visited China to discuss military and political issues. "I've never learned of that," spokesman Wu Jianmin said. A spokesman for the Israeli Academy of Sciences and Humanities, Israel's liaison office in Beijing, refused to confirm the visit. But the Israeli spokesman said: "I won't deny it." He spoke on condition of anonymity.

Government, Israel Agree To Consolidate Ties

TA2111175291 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT 21 Nov 91

[Text] Israel and the PRC have agreed on principle to consolidate the economic relations between the two countries. This was decided in a meeting between the Israeli economic delegation currently visiting the PRC and the Chinese Ministry of Commerce. Our economic correspondent Gil Tamari reports:

Far-reaching economic changes are taking place in the PRC as it tries to increase economic growth and raise the standard of living. That was what the director general of the PRC's Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade today told the members of the Israeli economic delegation visiting his country. The director general, Wai Xiaorong, added that the PRC was therefore committed to opening up its economy. That is why the PRC was seeking to encourage foreign investments. He estimated that the PRC would have a market economy by the end of this decade.

Today's meeting was the first in which a representative of a senior PRC economic ministry met with any Israeli party. Dani Gillerman, the head of the Israeli delegation, told the Chinese official that Israel was interested in launching direct trade and mutual projects with the PRC to enable both countries to use the relative advantages of their respective economies. Gillerman invited his host to visit Israel, and it was reported that a Chinese ministry delegation is expected to visit Israel in January 1992. The Israeli delegation was given an official reception in the PRC. Representatives from the Foreign Ministry and from the Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Ministry publicly showed their support for relations with Israel. The official Israeli representatives in the PRC were also allowed to attend all the meetings the delegation held with Chinese bodies.

So far, the director general of El Al has met with the director of the Chinese air carrier, Air China, and discussed cooperation between the two companies. The president of the Diamond Exchange met with the heads of the Chinese diamond industry, and the chairman of Bank Leumi and its affiliates met with the management of the Bank of China. The delegation will hold additional economic meetings over the coming days.

Kuwait's Amir Returns Home From Visits Abroad

OW2011203291 Beijing XINHUA in English 1925 GMT 20 Nov 91

[Text] Kuwait City, November 20 (XINHUA)—Kuwait's Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah returned home today after his eight-day official visits to China, Turkey, the Soviet Union and Italy to boost bilateral ties.

Commenting on the amir's visit to China, Kuwaiti Minister of Trade and Industry 'Abdallah Hasan al-Jarallah who accompanied Shaykh al-Jabir in the tour,

told XINHUA upon arrival here that China has made a "very good impression" on the amir.

He described the political and economic talks between the amir and the Chinese leaders as "successful and fruitful."

Harallah further stated that the talks between the amir and the leaders of the four countries covered, among other things, the issue of the prisoners of war and the missing in action still being held in Iraq.

Kuwait claims that 2,100 Kuwaitis missing during the Gulf war remain in Iraqi hands after Baghdad released 6,700 captives, since the U.S.-led allies drove Iraq out of the emirate in late February.

The amir wanted the four countries to help urge Iraq to release the Kuwaitis.

Discussions also dealt with ways of strengthening bilateral ties during visits to the four countries, the minister said.

NPC Official Meets Visiting Iranian Delegation

*OW2111114891 Beijing XINHUA in English
1118 GMT 21 Nov 91*

[Text] Beijing, November 21 (XINHUA)—Lei Jieqiong, vice-chairman of China's National People's Congress Standing Committee, met with a delegation from the Center for Strategic Research of Iran led by its Vice-President Sa'id Hajarian here this evening.

Lei is also acting president of the Chinese Association for International Understanding.

The delegation arrived here this morning for a goodwill visit to China at the invitation of the host association.

This afternoon, vice-president of the association Zhang Xiangshan held talks with the Iranian visitors on issues of common interest, including the establishment of a new world order.

Wu Xueqian Views Ties With Iran Mines Minister

*OW2011143991 Beijing XINHUA in English
1231 GMT 20 Nov 91*

[Text] Beijing, November 20 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Premier Wu Xueqian met with Mohammad Hoseyn Mahlujchi, Iranian minister of mines and metals, and his party here today.

They had a friendly conversation on promoting bilateral cooperation.

After the meeting, Mahlujchi and Fei Ziwen, president of the China National Nonferrous Metal Corporation, signed a memorandum of understanding for cooperation between the Iranian ministry and the Chinese corporation.

The Iranian minister arrived here November 14 as guest of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade and the corporation.

Military Delegation Visits Bangladesh

*OW2211104991 Beijing XINHUA in English
0923 GMT 22 Nov 91*

[Text] Dhaka, November 22 (XINHUA)—The Chinese military goodwill delegation led by Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the People's Liberation Army Lt. General He Qizong arrived here today for a three-day visit.

The five-member delegation came at the invitation of Chief of the Army Staff of Bangladesh Lt. General Mohammad Noor Ud-din Khan.

The delegation was welcomed at Zia International Airport by Chief of the General Staff Maj. General Abdus Salam, Assistant Chief of the Air Staff Air Commodore Kazi Aftabuddin and Assistant Chief of the Naval Staff Captain Mujtaba.

During his visit, He Qizong will call on President Abdur Rahman Biswas, prime Minister Khaleda Zia and chiefs of the three services of the Bangladesh armed forces.

Pilots Successfully Test Fly Aircraft in Nepal

*OW2011090191 Beijing XINHUA in English
0813 GMT 20 Nov 91*

[Text] Kathmandu, November 20 (XINHUA)—A China-made Y-12 aircraft made successful test flights by both Chinese and Nepalese pilots here today.

The 17-seat plane arrived in Kathmandu via Myanmar [Burma] and Bangladesh to perform for the potential client.

A Nepalese pilot of the private Nepal Airways made take-offs and landings at Tribhuvan Airport and hovered over the capital.

A responsible member of the Nepal Airways said that his company plans to buy three Chinese planes. The Nepal Airways, established this month, operates on six domestic routes at present.

Y-12, designed and manufactured by the Harbin Aircraft Manufacturing Corporation, northeast China, is a multi-purpose aeroplane suitable for transportation of passengers and cargo, geological survey, sea surveillances, air dropping, and use in forestry and agriculture.

An official of the Chinese corporation said his corporation has manufactured 55 Y-12 and more than half of them have been exported to Asian, African and Latin American countries.

"Our planes sell well in the international market for good quality, cheap price, timely delivery and aftersales services," he added.

After the test flights, a 13-member Chinese sales promotion group flew the aircraft to Pokhara in western Nepal to fly in rough conditions at simple airports in the mountains.

West Europe

NPC Official Meets Finland Friendship Group

OW2111113091 Beijing XINHUA in English
0904 GMT 21 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 21 (XINHUA)—Lei Jieqiong, vice-chairman of China's National People's Congress Standing Committee, met here today with a delegation composed of leaders of the Finland-China Association.

The delegation, led by the Association Chairman Mrs. Elsi Hetemaki-Olander, arrived here on November 15 for a visit at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

Founded in 1951, the Finland-China Association has made important contributions to the promotion of the non-governmental cultural exchanges and friendship between the two countries.

Joint Economic Committee Meeting With Italy Ends

OW2211042991 Beijing XINHUA in English
0337 GMT 22 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 22 (XINHUA)—The meeting of the China-Italy joint committee on economic and trade cooperation ended here today.

It is the first meeting of the joint committee since the Chinese and Italian Governments signed the economic cooperation agreement in May this year.

Chinese Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Li Lanqing and visiting Italian Minister of Foreign Trade Vito Lattanzio signed the minutes of the meeting.

During the two-day meeting, the two sides briefed each other on the economic situation of the two countries and discussed the development and prospect of trade and economic cooperation between them. They also exchanged views on issues concerning bilateral economic cooperation.

The two sides agreed to further promote bilateral economic and trade relations.

Lattanzio and his party is scheduled to leave here later today at the end of their China visit.

Hebei Delegation Leaves for Italy, Belgium

SK2211082791 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 29 Sep 91 p 1

[Text] At the invitation of the governments of East Flanders Province of Belgium and of Veneto Region of Italy, the Hebei Provincial delegation led by Governor Cheng Weigao left Beijing for East Flanders Province of Belgium and Veneto Region of Italy for a friendly visit on 28 September. Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Vice Governor Gu Erxiong saw the delegation off in Beijing.

Vice Governors Ye Liansong, Song Shuhua, Zhang Runshen, and Chen Liyou bid farewell to the delegation when it left Shijiazhuang.

Berliners Protest Removal of Lenin Statue

OW1811080491 Beijing XINHUA in English
0751 GMT 18 Nov 91

[Text] Berlin, November 17 (XINHUA)—Hundreds of Berlin residents gathered here today in protest against the dismantling of the Lenin statue in the heart of Berlin.

Gregor Gysi, chairman of the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), organizer of the rally, said at the rally that Berlin authorities "have no right to demolish" the statue now when Berlin was confronted with worsening problems such as unemployment, housing shortage and transportation chaos.

Gysi also said that the Berlin municipal authorities' decision to remove the statue can only be an indication of an "abuse of power and waste of money," the ADN news agency reported.

Lenin was a great thinker of this century, he added.

Ruth Weirner, a writer, told the rally that such an action was aimed at nothing but to erase the history of democratic Germany from the people's memory.

Since the Berlin municipal administration made the decision in September this year, it has been opposed by many Berlin residents. However, the removal began from November 8 despite their protest.

It was reported that the ongoing dismantlement would cost 100,000 German marks (about 66,400 U.S. dollars).

The Lenin statue, standing in Lenin Square before the Friedrich Hein Park, was built in April 1970 at Lenin's 100th birthday anniversary. It stands 19 meters high and weighs 400 tons.

Latin America & Caribbean

Costa Ricans Demonstrate Against Privatization

OW2111004791 Beijing XINHUA in English
2357 GMT 20 Nov 91

[Text] San Jose, November 20 (XINHUA)—New demonstrations against the government's privatization policy are scheduled for today here and in some other cities of the country.

Organized by the Permanent Workers' Council, the workers will demonstrate from the Finance Ministry to the Legislative Chamber in downtown San Jose, where they will deliver a proposal for remedying the government's fiscal deficits.

According to the workers' proposal, instead of making public services go private by selling state companies to

individuals, the government should find more efficient ways of collecting taxes and other payments.

The workers will also propose that tax evasion, especially evasion of the 13 percent sales tax. This measure is reportedly already under legislative discussion now.

The government has decided to postpone its privatization policy after a students' demonstration last month against a cutoff in university budgets and other restrictive measures.

As a consequence to that demonstration, Finance Minister Thelmo Vargas, who was considered the mastermind of the policy, was forced to resign and the government had to announce that it would continue privatization only if an agreement is reached with the main opposition party—the National Liberation Party.

Nevertheless, the labor unions, which are grouped under the National Front Against Privatization, have decided not to cancel planned demonstrations.

Political & Social

Dai Qing Reserves 'Right To Take Legal Action'

HK2211021691 Hong Kong THE STANDARD
in English 22 Nov 91 p A-11

[By Cheung Po-ling]

[Text] Dissident journalist Dai Qing said yesterday she reserved the right to take legal action against the Chinese government and the GUANGMING DAILY [GUANGMING RIBAO] for illegal detention.

Ms Dai, who was detained for four days at a Beidaihe resort home belonging to the daily, was released on Wednesday night.

She was abducted by the police from a Beijing hotel last Saturday as she waited for a telephone call from the American embassy to arrange a meeting with officials travelling with Secretary of State James Baker.

After a three-hour detention by the police, Ms Dai was handed to GUANGMING DAILY officials, who later sent her to the resort.

"GUANGMING DAILY has violated the law," Ms Dai said. "Such an administrative unit can not detain a person without her consent. It is illegal."

"The police also failed to produce any document, such as a warrant of arrest, before taking me away from the hotel. This is also illegal."

She said the remarks made yesterday by a spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry regarding her case, were "sheer lies".

The spokesman, Wu Jianmin, said in a weekly press briefing that Ms Dai had travelled out of town in the past few days "of her own will".

She was neither detained nor arrested, the spokesman said.

When asked to respond to Mr Wu's remarks, Ms Dai said: "How could they fabricate such lies?"

"I reserve the legal right to pursue the case through the Administrative Procedure Law."

Activist Sees Release of Student Leader 'Soon'

HK2211112891 Hong Kong AFP in English 1114 GMT
22 Nov 91

[By Bruce Shu]

[Text] Beijing, Nov 22 (AFP)—China will soon release a prominent student leader jailed after the 1989 pro-democracy movement and drop charges against a dissident worker, an American human rights activist said here Friday.

"I have been advised that all charges against Han Dongfang will be dropped," activist John Kamm said of the worker.

Student leader Wang Youcai would be freed from prison in an unprecedented commutation of his sentence, Kamm quoted Chinese officials as saying, adding that the actions would be taken "in the very near future."

The Hong-Kong based activist arrived here Wednesday for talks with the Chinese authorities.

He quoted officials as saying that other political prisoners may be released by year-end and that charges may be dropped against prominent pro-democracy figures who, like Han, have not yet been tried.

Han, 27, was a railway worker who led the banned Beijing Workers Autonomous Federation during the Tiananmen Square democracy movement. He was arrested in June 1989 and released from Qincheng Prison in April this year due to illness.

Wang, 25, was one-time general secretary of the Beijing Students Autonomous Federation, the organizational cell behind the 1989 unrest. He was on the authorities' list of 21 most-wanted student leaders and was given a four-year prison term in January.

"The Chinese government, for internal reasons, wants to put June 4 behind it," Kamm said, adding that "the judicial authorities would like to see all (pending) cases concluded by the end of the year."

The announcement of potential prisoner releases came five days after U.S. Secretary of State James Baker left China after talks with Beijing leaders on political prisoners and human rights.

Baker's visit and British Prime Minister John Major's trip here in September had put Beijing "under strain" to improve its treatment of dissidents, Kamm said. He called for more world leaders to come to China and "very frankly tell the Chinese leadership of our concerns."

Kamm, who was due to return to Hong Kong Saturday, said he has met officials of the State Council, the ministries of justice, public security and foreign affairs and the Bureau of Religious Affairs.

He said the information he received about Han and Wang was based on "more than one meeting and more than one official."

Both Beijing and Western officials recognize Kamm, former president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong, as an independent campaigner for human rights in China.

He pressed Beijing to release Hong Kong businessman Luo Haixing, who was freed from a Guangzhou jail in September. Luo helped run an underground railroad that spirited dissidents out of China after the June 4, 1989 military crackdown.

Deng Said To Stress Growth Over Struggle*HK2211102191 Hong Kong AFP in English 1007 GMT
22 Nov 91*

[Text] Beijing, Nov 22 (AFP)—Winning the battle against enemies of communism depends more on economic development than political struggle, senior Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping has said.

"Persuading people who don't believe in socialism depends in the end on our development," the ECONOMIC DAILY [JINGJI RIBAO] Friday quoted the 87-year-old leader as saying.

In a front-page commentary generously peppered with Deng's quotations, the official newspaper said the development of socialism had met "twists and turns."

"Some people have begun to worry about the destiny and future of socialism and even have doubts about it," the newspaper said. "We must strengthen political and ideological work.... [ellipses as published] but the most fundamental thing is to develop our economy and speak from the facts."

"Economic work cannot replace politics. (But) so long as economic work is done well and we have an adequate material base, all issues will be settled," it said.

The national newspaper quoted Deng as advocating the same strategy against "peaceful evolution"—what the Chinese authorities believe is a Western plot to overthrow socialism here by peaceful means.

"Everything will be decided on whether we handle our own affairs well," Deng was quoted as saying.

"We must be competitive internationally. We must measure ourselves using international standards as a yardstick," he added.

The remarks appeared to put Deng on the side of economic reformers in the leadership. Conservatives have stymied reforms since the violent suppression of the 1989 pro-democracy movement.

The patriarch also outlined a plan of attack against socialism's doubters into the 21st century.

"If we can reach a comfortable standard of living this century, then we can make them see things a little more clearly," he said.

"When we build ourselves into a socialist country with a moderate development level in the next century, we will have taken a large step in persuading them. Most of them will then really recognize their error."

Deng is credited as the architect of China's policy of economic reform and opening to the outside world, which was launched in 1978 and has allowed the country to double its gross national product in just over a decade.

The senior leader retired from all his official posts in March 1990, but remains the final arbiter in government policymaking. He has not been seen in public in more than nine months.

The death of Deng and other octogenerian communist revolutionaries is expected by many analysts to result in political change in China by putting a younger generation of technocrats in power.

Column Previews 'Important' Upcoming Plenum*HK2211071891 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO
in Chinese 22 Nov 91 p 2*

["Political Talk" Column by Shih Chun-yu (2457 0689 3768): "Eighth Plenary Session Will Focus on Agriculture"]

[Text]

It Is Upcoming, Eye-Catching

Various sources indicate that the Eighth CPC Plenary Session will soon be convened and it is alleged that the curtain will be raised on 25 November. The meeting this time will mainly discuss agricultural problems. This means that the whole country will stabilize and improve the current system of contracted responsibilities on a household basis; actively develop various kinds of socialized service systems; gradually enhance collective economic strength; use science, technology, and education to invigorate agriculture; and vigorously publicize the fruits of agricultural science and technology.

These are the original agriculturally related contents of the Eighth Five-Year Plan, which began this year. The foundation is the system of contracted responsibilities on the household basis with remuneration linked to output. This was originally the "contracting output quotas to households with the production team conducting unified accounting" system of the past but it was rocked by the "leftist" line and, in particular, during the Great Leap Forward. Communes were set up overnight throughout the country. Peasants lost their enthusiasm and a big famine occurred in the country. Thereafter, the three-year adjustment was carried out and the system of "contracting output quotas to households with the production team conducting unified accounting" was proposed again. Vitality was restored in the rural areas but on the eve of the Cultural Revolution, the system was rocked. During the Cultural Revolution, the situation worsened. China's agriculture was rocked several times by the "leftist" line, suffering big losses. At present, on the basis of the 12-year reform and opening up, we must devise a way to promote steady agricultural development. Although we can borrow positive and negative experiences from the past, the objective conditions are very grim and if we do not make great efforts, we will have difficulty scoring any results. It is very necessary and timely for the Eighth Plenary Session to mainly discuss agriculture.

Agricultural Environment Is Becoming More Grim

The biggest difficulty in China's agriculture is that farmland is decreasing annually and the population increases year after year. Some 16 to 17 million people will be added to the total every year. This number equates to the population of a medium-sized country. It is not easy to allow the increasing population throughout the country to have adequate food and clothing and, further, allow them to have a relatively comfortable life. Big floods ravaged central China in June and July and people at home and abroad immediately worried about whether the overall grain situation would be affected. Beginning this winter, the central and local authorities will allocate a large amount of money, manpower, and resources to build water conservancy projects every winter; they will never relax a bit, thus turning a bad thing into a good thing.

During the Eighth Five-Year Plan (1991-95), the goal for average annual grain output is 447 million tonnes; for cotton, 4.64 million tonnes; and for oil products, 17.26 million tonnes. What is serious is that China's population will surpass 1.2 billion by 1995 and might reach 1.3 billion by the end of this century. Population has always been a heavy burden for China.

Even if overall grain output can reach 500 million tonnes, because the population will reach 1.3 billion, per capita allocation will be slightly less than the current 400 kg. A large portion of the newly added wealth will be offset annually by the increase in population. Therefore, at the same time as the country develops agriculture, it is also necessary to strictly control population growth. Otherwise, China's resources and environment will further deteriorate.

Way Out for Agriculture Is Through Science, Technology

In response to the "World Food Day" organized by the United Nations on 16 October, the State Council stipulated that the week of 16 October every year will be the "week for cherishing and saving food throughout the country," urging the whole country to cultivate the virtue of saving, and not wasting, food. This propaganda week is particularly important for China.

Therefore, the way out for China's agriculture is to actively develop new science and technology; to develop sea fisheries, animal husbandry in the hills, and agriculture on sandy land; and to extensively grow vegetables and paddy rice in agricultural factories without soil. The Forestry Ministry recently decided to actively develop aquatic husbandry on Shandong Peninsula, Liaodong Peninsula, and in Bohai Bay, and to raise a large quantity of fish, shrimp, shellfish, and seaweed. This can change food habits and reduce reliance on agriculture and increase the varieties on our tables. Regarding the foundation of the current achievements in agricultural reform, the Eighth CPC Plenum will formulate a long-term agricultural policy, which will affect China's development in the next century. This is very important.

Antinarcotics Committee Official Interviewed

HK2211013791 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 6 Nov 91 p 4

[By staff reporter Zhang Zhiye (1728 1807 2814) and staff correspondent Jin Duoshan (6855 6995 1472): "Striving To Purify Our Lovely Land—Interviewing Person in Charge of State Antinarcotics Committee"]

[Text] When drugs had run rampant and become an international plague and a global disaster, many people looked at China. The people who live on this land have suffered from opium and the pain of the Opium War, which was waged by imperialism. How would they meet the challenge of drugs today? What is China's policy on the struggle against drugs? What achievements has it made? This reporter conducted an interview with the person in charge of the State Antinarcotics Committee, who answered our questions.

[Reporter]: China has the reputation of a "drug-free country." Why is there a resurgence of drugs?

[Person in Charge]: Shortly after the PRC's founding, a large-scale nationwide antidrug campaign was launched, and more than 80,000 criminals who made and sold drugs were handled in pursuance of law, while some 800 of them were sentenced to death. Using the compulsory treatment method and ideological education, we enabled tens of thousands of drug addicts to give up their drug habits, and we also completely eradicated large areas of land planted under poppies. In just three years, we wiped out in one stroke the opium which had plagued us for more than a century, earning the support of the people of various nationalities in the country, as well as the reputation of a "drug-free country" in the world. However, after 30 years, under attack from the international drug tide, our country's drug problem, which was already solved, has reemerged, and is prone to spread. People might want to ask: How did the drug problem reemerge? The answer is that it is caused by drug trafficking outside the border. Everyone knows that China's southwestern border is near the "Golden Triangle," the world's largest source of drugs, where production of opium rapidly increased over the years, from 7 million tonnes several years ago to the current 25 million tonnes, which were brought to the international drug market. Since the 1980's, international drug traffickers have used our open-door policy and the long border which have no natural barriers, to try to turn China into a channel for transshipment of drugs, and China has become a drugs transfer country. In the light of the serious source of drugs outside the border, drugs will inevitably invade and cause harm, and that is an inevitable objective fact, which forces China to face this new challenge.

[Reporter]: Now that China is faced with the new challenge of drugs, what measures has it taken?

[Person in Charge]: In the early 1980's, when the number of drug cases began to increase, it aroused the attention of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, which

arranged work in various localities to resolutely ban drugs. In November 1990, the State Council set up the State Antinarcotics Committee which was made up of the leaders of 16 ministries and commissions. Thereafter, the provinces and autonomous regions where there were serious drug-related crimes, also established antidrug organs and other offices. During the crackdown on criminal cases and the campaign to wipe out the "six vices," emphasis was laid on drug-related crimes. In order to suppress the spreading drug trend and to completely eradicate the harm of drugs, a national antidrug work meeting was convened recently, to further adopt corresponding measures to fight drugs. The "three prohibitions," that is, prohibiting drug trafficking, cultivation, and addiction, have been resolutely and simultaneously implemented, as has the policy of blocking the source, enforcing the law strictly, and tackling both the root and the outcome. China will mobilize society's strength and simultaneously carry out crackdown, prevention, propaganda, and education; it will eradicate drugs whenever they are found, punish drug traffickers whenever they are found, pursue responsibility whenever drug cultivation is found, and give treatment to drug addicts whenever there are found, to fight a people's war against drugs. Here we must point out that fully relying on and arousing the masses to fight a people's war against drugs is a crucial link in checking the spreading of drugs and in completely eliminating the harm of drugs. The antidrug struggle which we launched shortly after the nation's founding and the achievements we made in recent years all prove that this is a successful experience with Chinese characteristics. People hate drugs very much. Drug prohibition reflects the demand and wish of the broad masses of people, who support it. The crucial point is to raise the consciousness against drugs among the people. In the past, our country had a "drug-free" environment for a long time, so people's concept with regard to drugs has begun to fade; now that drugs have spread, people lack the necessary mental preparation. In recent years, in order to organize the broad masses of people and involve them in the antidrug struggle, some localities utilized various propaganda means to launch propaganda and law enforcement activities, and to raise the consciousness and enthusiasm among the masses to fight drugs. Just in Yunnan and Shaanxi alone, more than 10,000 video tapes, such as "The Harm of Drugs," "Poisonous Mist and Warning Alarm," and "Drug Prohibition Is Inevitable," have been made, and 100 million people have been educated. Because the "three prohibitions" have a firm mass foundation, antidrug work is effective and full of momentum. The people reported a large number of clues related to drug cases. A father reported his son, who was engaged in drug trafficking, to the public security department; he bought the boy there and made him surrender. A wife reported her husband for drug trafficking and drug addiction; she asked the government to eliminate his drug habit as soon as possible. Drug criminals find themselves in the sea of the masses; they become "rats running across the street, being chased and hit by everyone."

[Reporter]: What legal measures has China taken during the antidrug struggle?

[Person in Charge]: In recent years, China has continually strengthened antidrug legislation and law enforcement work, and harshly cracked down on the criminals involved in trafficking, selling, transporting, and manufacturing drugs. On the premise of summing up the experience in enforcement of antidrug law since the 1980's, the National People's Congress Standing Committee passed the "Decision on Drug Prohibition" in December 1990. This is a drug prohibition law with Chinese characteristics, which provides a powerful legal weapon for prohibiting drugs pursuant to law, harshly cracking down on drugs and criminals, prohibiting drug cultivation and addiction in pursuance of law, and helping addicts give up their habits. At the same time, aimed at the new trend in drug trafficking, China kept strengthening antidrug law enforcement, harshly and quickly cracked down on drug traffickers in pursuance of law, and scored marked results. According to the statistics provided by public security organs, from 1988 to 1990, they cracked down on 4,485 drug cases and seized 1,290 kg of opium and 2,286 kg of heroin. The quantity of seized drugs increased yearly. From 1989 to early 1990, the Ministry of Public Security took overall command of the four provinces of Sichuan, Yunnan, Gansu, and Guangdong in cracking down on a major drug case; 51 persons were arrested and 221 kg of heroin were seized. Seven guns and more than 500 rounds of ammunition were also seized. In the past three years, 6,548 drug-related criminals were discovered and handled, 754 of whom were sentenced to long imprisonment or death (including death sentence with a two-year reprieve and forced labor).

[Reporter]: How would you help "drug addicts" begin a new life?

[Person in Charge]: After discovering drug addicts, various localities insist on organizing compulsory level-by-level drug treatment centers and drug treatment classes of various kinds, using ideological education and medical treatment to help them give up their drug habits. Some localities also have set up dependency medicine treatment rehabilitation centers and work in supervising drug abuse. Proceeding from our country's actual situation, and using both Chinese and foreign methods, we are exploring a way, which has Chinese characteristics, to prohibit drugs and to help drug addicts give up their drug habits.

Symposium Discusses Treatment of Drug Addicts

OW2111033591 Beijing XINHUA in English
0258 GMT 21 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 21 (XINHUA)—Chinese anti-drug experts held a symposium from Tuesday to discuss psychological treatment for drug addicts.

China has set up a series of drug-addict support organizations in some areas. A medical treatment research center for drug users was established in Beijing two years ago.

In recent years, overseas drug trafficking groups have used China's policy of opening to the outside world to traffic narcotics to and through China, that has caused severe drug problems in some areas.

At the symposium, Professor Jiang Zuomin from the research center said that the high relapse rate of addicts after medical treatment is still vexing the world as well as the Chinese experts.

The research center is trying a psychological method in a bid to maintain the benefits of medical treatment. He said the research center has received 200 drug users in the past two years.

Some foreign experts participated in the symposium and related their experiences in the treatment of narcotics users.

Article on 'Correctness' of Socialist Course

OW201183391 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese
10 Oct 91 pp 4-7

[Article by Editorial Department: "The Motherland on the Socialist Course"; first in BAN YUE TAN series of lectures on education in socialist ideology]

[Text] Changes in the current situation have probably fueled more discussions on socialism, making it one of the current topics of conversation among Chinese people. At a time when our socialist motherland has completed 42 years of its journey, we should expound upon this matter instead of eschewing it.

Changes in the Great Chinese Land Demonstrate the Correctness of Our Socialist Course

Some people have described this year's serious floods in some parts of our country as a practical test of China's socialist system. Such descriptions are not inappropriate. In contrast to the terrible misery wrought by similar disasters in the past, the people are now witnessing new scenes—calmness in the face of danger in hard-hit areas, social stability, general peace of mind, largely unaffected and even continued national economic development, ample commodity supplies, little fluctuation in commodity prices.... [ellipses as published] All these have led the people to marvel at the powerful vigor and enormous cohesive force that socialism has brought to our country and people.

We have all had this feeling—developed during our flood control and relief operations—in our past experiences.

Since the birth of our socialist motherland, the Chinese people have ended their experiences in modern times of being subjected to every kind of humiliation; they have started a new life by being masters of their own affairs and by working hard for national prosperity. Consequently, our Republic has developed rapidly.

When the five-star red flag was raised for the first time, no one could have foreseen the tremendous changes that the great Chinese land would undergo 42 years later.

From 1949 to 1990, our country's per capita income increased by 18.23-fold, and the people's average life expectancy grew from 35 to 70 years.

China, if put on the world scales, would show appreciable growth in its weight and status.

Let us first look at the total output of our major industrial and agricultural products. We have become the world's leading producers of grain, meat, cotton, coal, cement, piece goods, and television sets. We used to be the world's third, fourth, and ninth largest producers of grain and meat, cotton, and coal. We ranked lower for cement and fabrics, and produced no televisions at all. Our steel, crude oil, chemical fertilizer, and chemical fiber, which used to have no footing on the world market, are now at the forefront of other countries.

Let us turn to our country's overall strength. We now rank 8th and 6th, respectively, in terms of gross national product and overall national strength, compared to 35th and 13th in the past. We should not feel it improper to express these achievements in "per capita" terms. According to the UN Development Programme's May 1991 "Report on the Development of Mankind," China, which suffers chronic poverty and accounts for approximately one-fourth of the world's population, ranked 78th among 160 countries in 1990, in terms of achievements measured by composite indices—per capita purchasing power, average life expectancy, and adult literacy.

UN experts failed to analyze the cause of China's phenomenal progress from the perspective of its social system. However, the people who live on Mainland China understand that this progress is a result of socialism.

The people of China remain unfazed and unaffected by criticism currently leveled at China's social system by some people abroad. We have been correct in following the socialist course.

Socialist China Can Compete Confidently If We Keep Our National Conditions in Mind and Stay in Touch With Them

When our country first opened its doors, some people in our midst felt ashamed and puzzled in the face of the material culture of Western developed countries. They wondered why socialist China lagged so much behind capitalist developed countries.

People grew wiser a few years later, after they had gained more experiences and knowledge. They came to realize that they must keep their national conditions in mind and stay in touch with them, if they were to compete with other countries.

Our republic was founded on the ruins of a semifeudal and semicolonial country. As we began to build socialism, we were saddled with the heavy burdens of economic backwardness and a huge population. We could not possibly hope to reach Western material levels, which have developed for several hundred years, in just over four decades. A referee would not select the winner

from among athletes positioned at different starting lines; however, the athletes' speeds during the same interval are readily discernible. Because of this fair and scientific method of measurement, the following fact has become evident to the world: In terms of economic growth rates achieved since its founding, socialist China has no rivals in any capitalist developed country—European or American.

People have gained a better understanding of the apparently embarrassing issue of why the socialist mainland is not as rich as capitalist Taiwan only after they have paid due attention to their national and provincial conditions. Besides its small size, small population, convenient transportation network, and economic infrastructure, Taiwan Province owes its development to a particular source—various types of preferential treatment and assistance that the United States and other Western countries provided to Taiwan, while they imposed a longstanding blockade on the mainland. In dollar terms alone, per capita share of assistance to Taiwan was on the order of \$1,000. Some experts theorize that the mainland would naturally have developed at a much faster pace, if it had received a massive amount of capital for its construction purposes—an amount that could exceed \$1 trillion for a per capita share of \$1,000. Theory is, after all, theory. The United States and other Western countries could not possibly have offered such assistance to China. On the contrary, they adopted vastly different policies toward Taiwan and the mainland, precisely because they wanted to foster a capitalist "model" to "force" nearby socialist China out of the competition.

People have come to realize that Taiwan Province has failed to develop on its own credibly; so have other countries and regions that were deliberately supported by the United States and other Western countries. While advancing on the socialist course, the Chinese people have found that most capitalist countries are not as good as they appear to be.

One of the findings is that the world's 42 poorest countries are essentially members of the capitalist community. The West has not taken "special care" of them just because they are "capitalist." Despite their "capitalist" label, those countries have failed to overcome poverty and achieve prosperity. In fact, some people in the political circles of those countries even regard China as their "model."

Another finding is that the capitalist course is evidently not ideal for India—a country whose national conditions are similar to ours. Instead of providing an array of statistics that illustrate the difference in economic development between India and China, this author would like to alert readers to an article in the 11 July edition of *INDIAN EXPRESS*. Using a table of comparison that statistically traces the economic changes in India, China, and Africa over the last two decades, the article states: "The curves for China rise above the others. Those for India and Africa are not so far apart." The article says: "India currently is between China and Africa. With correct policy decisions, it can quickly draw closer to

China—a country that symbolizes the conquest of enormous developmental problems. Failure to take timely and correct actions will plunge India into famine and despair that besiege areas south of the Sahara in Africa."

We Are Keenly Aware of the Difficulties and Obstacles On Our Way; the Important Thing Is To Advance Steadfastly Along the Course of Socialism With Chinese Characteristics

In present-day China, no one probably would rest on his laurels and display undue optimism. We are keenly aware of the fact that our road is fraught with difficulties and obstacles, including numerous domestic problems and all sorts of foreign pressure. Nevertheless, the Chinese people know very well what to do.

Following the abrupt changes that took place in some socialist countries, the United States and a few Western countries have aggressively carried out their plot of "peaceful evolution," seemingly thinking that only a renunciation of socialism would save China. The adoption of a certain course by a particular country is an internal affair of that country. Yet, we are not encouraged by the news streaming out of evolution-affected countries.

Past experiences and current practice unequivocally point to the course that determines China's future and destiny. It is not a matter of whether to take the socialist course. It is a question of how to better advance along that course.

We have taken this course in the 10 years since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The party Central Committee has led people throughout the nation in carrying out reforms and opening the country to the outside world. It has also led the people in adopting beneficial measures, avoiding harmful initiatives, and conducting socialist modes of self-improvement and self-development. A socialist course with Chinese characteristics has been opened up, and it is full of vigor.

In spite of the hostility that a handful of people with evil intentions exhibit toward socialist China, information that has been entered in modern historical records of economic development is unalterable. From 1979 to 1989, the United States, Japan, and the former Federal Republic of Germany registered average annual growth rates of 2.6 percent, 4.3 percent, and 2.1 percent, respectively, in their gross national product. These compare to a hefty 9.1 percent for China.

This course of socialism with Chinese characteristics and the brilliant records that it has left behind serve to justify the people's confidence.

This year marks the commencement of the 10-Year Program and the "Eighth Five-Year Plan"—programs that affect 1.1 billion people. The motherland is beckoning us with its second-step strategic objective of socialist modernization. We do face several problems in our economic and social spheres. For instance, we are

still plagued by weak agricultural foundations, poor economic returns in industry, sluggish scientific and technological and educational development, a multitude of structural and procedural flaws as exposed by the "debt chain" and other new contradictions, poor party conduct, and various worrisome phenomena associated with public order and social mores. These problems, however, have not, and will not, stop the Chinese nation from advancing.

The helmsman and people of New China are keenly aware of the arduousness of reform and construction. They are also acutely aware of the fact that their future is by no means free of difficulty. They march on spiritedly and pragmatically, strive to blaze new trails, show no signs of indecision, and do not dread and wince at difficulty.

The important thing is that China has found a socialist course with its own characteristics.

This course has opened up unprecedented development prospects for our country in the past decade. Why could we not open up bright prospects for our motherland and make it more prosperous by advancing along this course steadfastly?

New Wang Meng Work on Thin Gruel Significance

HK2211070291 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
20 Nov 91 p 33

["Following Cultural Developments" column: "I Love To Eat Thin Gruel"—New Work by Wang Meng, Former Chinese Minister of Culture, in Which He Further Explains the Import of 'Thin Gruel'"—first three paragraphs are editor's note]

[Text] Wang Meng, renowned Beijing writer and former minister of culture, now engaged in a lawsuit against the criticism of his novelette *Hard Thin Gruel*, recently published a prose work entitled *I Love To Eat Thin Gruel* in NONGMIN RIBAO. Here, he further explains the import of "thin gruel" and emphasizes the need to be open and receptive while always bearing in mind one's origins.

The article concludes: "No matter what dainties and delicacies I eat and wines and nectars I drink, and wherever I go, I will never forget my ancestors, my past, my lifestyle, and the land and the simple, honest people that nurtured me, while constantly going through new experiences and assimilating new things. I believe we will all be eating better, richer, more nutritious, more civilized, and more pleasant food."

The following is the original text of Wang Meng's *I Love To Eat Thin Gruel*. (Subtitles are added by the editor)

In Nanpi County of Hebei Province, my ancestral home, as in many other areas of Hebei, people eat thin gruel with almost every meal. Even after eating cooked rice and dishes prepared in a wok, when you are supposed to have soup, we Hebei people also tend to have some gruel.

Four [as published] Advantages of Eating Thin Gruel

The most popular food among my folks is "sticky gruel," which is a paste cooked from cornmeal or corn crumbs. My folks use the word "ca" [dialect word meaning "cook"] to refer to the making of such gruel; therefore, they say "ca a pot of sticky gruel" instead of "cook a pot of gruel." If you gulp down, after a meal, two bowls of gruel made from freshly harvested corn, sometimes with sweet potatoes, it will, first of all, fill up any room left in your stomach; second, provide the moisture required by the body from a meal (since, at that time, we did not have such drinks as beer, cola, ice water, or mineral waters to go with meals); and third, serve the function of fruit or a dessert or an ice cream, to round off and sum up a meal, to get rid of the saltiness, meat odor, grease, sourness, or hot taste (if any) in your mouth, and to bring the meal to a close.

Thin gruel normally goes with some pickles, such as radish pickle. Pickles and gruel enhance each other's flavor, promote each other, and bring out the best in each other. Much explanation is unnecessary here. Being accustomed to this combination, I am often unable to take my mind off such things as radish pickle, Yunnan pickled rutabaga, Sichuan pickled mustard tuber, and the famous special soy sauce pickles from the "Tianyuan Sauce and Pickle Shop," "Liubiju," and Baoding's "Chunbulao," even when I have the pleasure of eating white rice gruel, glutinous rice gruel, milk oatmeal, bird's nest gruel, and seafood gruel. Pickles have also been constantly developed, enriched, and improved. Therefore, those who often eat thin gruel with pickles do not have to be disheartened at all.

Rice Gruel Soothes Nerves and Relieves Convulsive Seizures

Some types of gruel fall into the category of desserts, such as red bean soup, eight-treasure lotus-seed gruel, gruel made from chestnuts, apricots, and peanuts, and so on and so forth. And there is no set rule as to whether or not they should go with pickles.

If you eat a lot of gruel and for a long time, you will naturally develop an affection for it. Gruel is easy to digest. Whenever I am ill, I want to eat gruel, especially round-grained rice gruel. The scent of fresh round-grained rice seems to imply a kind of recuperation, leisure, a tranquillity in fragility, and an even-tempered expectation for, and confidence in, recovery. The scent of fresh rice gruel seems to imply a solace and attentiveness to the stomach and intestines enervated by sickness. To be straightforward, the round-grained rice gruel itself conveys a sentimental warmth, some childhood memories, an understanding of, and sympathy for, the juvenile nature and feebleness of mankind, and a peaceful, away-from-the-world, soft-hearted concession. Round-grained rice gruel is also a medicine: It relieves virulent heat, invigorates primordial energy, soothes the depressed liver, nourishes the spleen, tranquilizes the mind, settles convulsive seizures, dispels pathogenic wind, quells

internal fire, reduces undue desires, and clarifies the heart. Fish, meats, prawns, cakes, and wines all can make one full and unable to digest, but round-grained rice gruel has withstood the test of all times and will always have its place.

Corn Gruel Makes One Simple

Another type of gruel that I eat most frequently is "sticky gruel." Holding a big rough bowl and slurping the sticky and hot gruel made from cornmeal, I truly feel myself limpid and grounded, as if I am at one with the earth, breathing with sons of the soil, and in harmony with the grain. Corn gruel makes one simple and down-to-earth. Corn gruel even gives one an awareness of native soil and an awareness of possible dangers in times of peace, characterized by the belief in plain living and hard struggle, being the first to worry and the last to enjoy oneself, being content with lowly living standards in pursuit of a lofty spiritual life, feeling at home wherever one is, and continuing to derive pleasure from something simple despite others' agony over it. It is true, however, that corn gruel reminds one of poverty and difficulty. I had the experience of having two meals of corn gruel a day during the three years of difficulties. I desperately gulped down the corn gruel until my belly started gurgling and my eyes bulging. This is the very reason why I sincerely acclaim the great, evident achievements, such as reform and opening up, economic prosperity, and the improvement of the people's livelihood, scored since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. In the same breath, corn food is also connected with nutrition science, modernization, and the diversity of lifestyles. For instance, in the United States, where the moon is believed by some people to be more round than in China, cornflakes and popcorn are very popular and a small amount of cornmeal paste is also served as a side dish to give relish to the Western-style main course. In recent years, instant corn foodstuffs, the modified versions of food made from corn, have become more and more popular in China. Alas, "A sudden glimpse of hope, in the dark mist of bewilderment," the corn gruel from my ancestral home indeed has a strong vitality, so do not abandon it because of its cheapness and crudeness!

Laba Gruel Incorporates Things of Diverse Nature

As to the "Laba" [the eighth day of the 12th lunar month] gruel that rural people in the north commonly cook on the eighth day of the 12th lunar month every year, I personally think it is the king of all gruels and the epitome of gruel. A proverb goes: "If smoke rises from your chimney first, you must have piles of grain at home." When the day comes, all families get up before dawn to cook Laba gruel. Laba gruel takes in everything and rejects nothing. Round-grained rice, millet, glutinous rice, black rice, purple rice, broomcorn millet (also known as yellow millet, similar to millet but bigger and stickier), Gorgon fruit, seeds of Job's tears, husked sorghum, red beans, kidney beans, mung beans, cowpeas, peanuts, chestnuts, walnuts, small dates, big dates, raisins, dried melons, preserved fruits, almonds, lotus seeds, and so on are all put in one pot. When the cooking

is going on, the room is already filled with the warmth and fragrances; when the gruel passes my lips, I know that the grain of all kinds and dried fruit of every description under the sun are in this gruel and that everything is to my pleasure. The comfort, smoothness, and fullness that one feels after eating it can really spark a sense of valuing peasants, loving peasants, and thinking about peasants. After all, 800-900 million out of the 1 billion-odd people in our country are in rural areas. Forgetting this means forgetting our origins and forgetting who we really are.

In Fujian and Guangdong cuisine, there is a top-grade range of gruel varieties, with ground meats, seafood, preserved eggs, and even bird's nest and shark's fin. When you eat them, you feel rich and important and nourished, you find the tastes differ within one bowl, and you feel southern. When you eat it, you feel as if you are encountering a noble lady clad in jewelry: You set your heart on her, admire her, and eulogize her, but you never feel close to her. This feeling probably betrays the country bumpkin in me.

Naturally, however, I am not saying thin gruel is the best. With the improvement of our living standards and the broadening of our vision, we ought to add many fresh and nutritious foods and drinks to our dining table. It is not advisable to be conservative about dietary habits. In fact, speaking of eating, I am quite receptive to new things, including all kinds of Japanese, Western, aboriginal, or even weird food. Such things as Japanese sashimi, American raw beef, French cheeses (including green, black, and malodorous ones), Russian caviar, various kinds of mutton and mutton fat in Islamic countries, raw pig livers and pork skin popular among China's Bai nationality people, raw oysters and other shellfish, cinnamon-flavored ice creams and apple pies, cold drinks, hot drinks, natural and artificial liquid food with or without alcohol and caffeine, are all in the list of goodies for my humble stomach. This makes me proud of myself and I sometimes boast: My taste is open and receptive. I enjoy new experiences, including eating and drinking. Doesn't it give life more taste, and contribute more to good health?

Do Not Forget Simple, Honest People

Nevertheless, my special affection toward thin gruel and pickles seems to stay. When continual banquets have weighed down my stomach and intestines, when too much seafood gives me, a northerner, blisters in the mouth and nettle rash, when an exotic diet has lost its initial excitement and attraction and eventually made me fed up, and when the life abroad during my visits has unsettled my stomach and intestines, I look forward to thin gruel and pickles, I raise the demand "Shall we have some gruel?" and I jump up, cheering, at seeing sliced pickled mustard tuber, pickled potherb mustard, or soy sauce kohlrabi pickle or smelling the scent of rice gruel, and feel comforted and appeased after eating thin gruel and pickles. No matter what dainties and delicacies I eat and wines and nectars I drink, and wherever I go, I will

never forget my ancestors, my past, my lifestyle, and the land and the simple, honest people that nurtured me, while constantly going through new experiences and assimilating new things. I believe we will all be eating better, richer, more nutritious, more civilized, and more pleasant food.

Yang Shangkun, Li Ruihuan at Building Ceremony

*OW2011011191 Beijing Central People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2230 GMT 18 Nov 91*

[From the "News and Press Review" program]

[Text] A ceremony to mark the fifth anniversary of the Ying Tong Fok Education Foundation took place at the Great Hall of the People yesterday afternoon.

President Yang Shangkun; Lei Jieqiong, vice chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee; and others were present to extend their greetings.

Speaking at the ceremony, Ying Tong Fok, president of the foundation, said: With great foresight, Chairman Deng Xiaoping pointed out five years ago that young teachers should be encouraged to make good use of their talents. It is in this spirit that the education foundation decided that its main assistance program should be one of providing encouragement and assistance to young teachers. The actual work accomplished in the past five years shows that this is a right decision.

Ying Tong Fok also thanked relevant authorities for the support and assistance rendered the foundation. He said: As a member of the Chinese nation, I have the duty to do my part in China's educational revitalization.

In his speech, Teng Teng, vice minister in charge of the State Education Commission, thanked Mr. Ying Tong Fok on behalf of the commission.

Meanwhile, the ceremony to mark the completion of the modern education building, built with \$5 million donated by Dr. Ying Tong Fok, took place at the Beijing Normal University yesterday. To commend Mr. Ying Tong Fok's contributions to China's education, President Yang Shangkun named the building the Ying Tong Building. Li Ruihuan, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, and Lei Jieqiong, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, were present at the ceremony to extend their greetings.

Mr. Ying Tong Fok and Mrs. Fok were present at the ceremony.

At the invitation of Mr. Ying Tong Fok, member of the Executive Committee of the International Football Federation [FIFA], FIFA President Joao Havelange and his wife made a special trip to Beijing from Guangzhou to attend the completion ceremony.

The construction of the Ying Tong Education Building began on 31 December 1988 and was completed on 30 June this year. With a total floor space of 19,746 square

meters, it is the largest building with the most diverse educational functions at Beijing Normal University.

Prior to the completion ceremony, Comrade Li Ruihuan had a cordial meeting with Ying Tong Fok and Joao Havelange and their wives. Li Ruihuan thanked President Havelange for his efforts in reinstating China's legitimate membership in the FIFA and other international sports organizations.

Li Ruihuan said: Mr. Ying Tong Fok has contributed to the mainland's construction and the hosting of the Asian Games for many years. The completion of the education building has an even more profound significance because it is a place for the training of teachers. I believe that Mr. Ying Tong Fok's efforts in these areas will encourage the Chinese people and all relevant authorities to give education greater attention and support.

Li Ruihuan Presents Awards to Outstanding Films

*OW1811180691 Beijing XINHUA in English
1542 GMT 18 Nov 91*

[Text] Beijing, November 18 (XINHUA)—The feature film "Jiao Yulu," which depicts a county Communist Party secretary in central China's Henan Province during the 1960s, today received the "Golden Rooster Award" and the "Hundred Flowers Award" for best feature film.

At today's awards ceremony Li Xuejian won best actor awards for his portrayal of Jiao Yulu.

The film won high acclaim as true to life and was praised for its high artistic quality.

Li Ruihuan, a Standing Committee member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, presented the awards to the director and actors of the film which sold 400 copies.

Other award-winning films during 1990 included "Zhou Enlai", a documentary on the late premier, "A Policeman in Dragon Year," "Old Restaurant" which depicts the history of Beijing roast duck, and "My September" which portrays a group of Beijing children during the period leading up to the opening of the 11th Asian Games in September 1990.

A film exhibition of the latest mainland, Hong Kong and Taiwanese films was held in conjunction with today's awards ceremony.

Studio Releases Film on Kuomintang POWs

*OW2111124691 Beijing XINHUA in English
1229 GMT 21 Nov 91*

[Text] Beijing, November 21 (XINHUA)—A new 150-minute film on the lives of Kuomintang's prisoners of war in a Beijing prison in the 1950s, the first such topic to hit China's screens, was released here today.

Among the heroes in the film entitled "After the Final Battle" are senior military commanders of the Kuomintang, Du Yuming and Huang Wei. The film covers a ten year period from 1949 to 1959, when the first batch of POWs were released under a government amnesty decree.

The Kuomintang troops were defeated by the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) led by the Communist Party of China (CPC) in 1949. In October of that year, the People's Republic was founded.

Li Qiankuan, who co-directed the film with his wife, said the film shows the humanitarianism of the CPC to POWs. The prisoners in the film were treated in a humane manner. They were taught revolutionary theories and received medical care when needed.

The shooting of the film by the famous Xian Film Studio in China's west took more than a year and was finished in time to join a series of new movies on the modern history of China to mark the 70th anniversary of CPC.

The directors of the film, whose 1989 work, three-hour epic film "The Birth of New China," won high regard from film critics and audiences, are among the most outstanding film directors in China.

More than 500 Kuomintang POWs were held in Beijing's prisons in the 1950s. They were released in seven groups before 1975.

Song Renqiong Views Ye Qianyu Painting Exhibit

OW2011225291 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1236 GMT 20 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, 20 Nov (XINHUA)—Famed octogenarian artist Ye Qianyu and 40 of his best students have jointly staged a painting exhibition at the Exhibition Hall in the Central Institute of Fine Arts today.

Song Renqiong, vice chairman of the Central Advisory Commission, as well as celebrities from the art circle in the capital, viewed the exhibition and congratulated Ye Qianyu and his students on their brilliant achievements in teaching and creative arts.

On exhibit are 28 pieces of representative paintings by Ye Qianyu, including the familiar dancing figures and scenes of everyday life of common people in urban and rural areas, which he had sketched in recent years. These refined and painstakingly drawn paintings reveal the senior artist's keen observation and dedication to reflect and laud the life of the masses.

The 40 students are displaying a total of 120 paintings. Some of the students have been taking lessons from Ye Qianyu since as early as the 1950's, and others since the 1980's; most of them are more than 50 years old. Many of Ye Qianyu's students—such as Yao Youduo, Zhou Sicong, Xu Qixiong, Zhang Ping, Zhu Licun, Nie Ou, and Wang Yingchun—have worked diligently for many years and become the mainstay of China's art circle.

The exhibition, which will remain open until 30 November, is cosponsored by the Central Institute of Fine Arts, the Chinese Artists' Association, and the Society for Studying Chinese Paintings.

Tian Jiyun Grooms Anniversary of Food Association

OW2011015491 Beijing Central People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2230 GMT 19 Nov 91

[By station reporter Zhang Aihua; from the "News and Press Review" program]

[Text] The China Food Association marked its 10th founding anniversary recently. In a recent greetings message to the association, Premier Tian Jiyun said: China's food industry has achieved remarkable success in eliminating its backward features and improving the management of food processors in the last decade.

It has been learned that after decade-long development, China's food industry has become a relatively comprehensive industry comprising 25 trades and the necessary supporting services. Last year, its gross industrial output ranked third in the industrial sector, and its profit taxes accounted for 21 percent of industrial enterprises. The development of food industry has guaranteed people's basic needs. Moreover, food varieties have now become much greater and food quality has improved noticeably.

Chen Xitong Addresses Study Class for Mayors

OW2211125491 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0812 GMT 22 Nov 91

[By reporter Xu Kehong (1776 0344 3163) and trainee Ma Chaoyang (7456 2600 7122)]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Nov (XINHUA)—All the trainees of the 14th study class for mayors nationwide completed their study and research in Beijing today. Fifty-two leading cadres from 23 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government will separately leave for Changsha, Dayong, and other places for on-the-spot teaching and investigation.

Chen Xitong, state councillor and president of the China Association of Mayors, presented certificates of completion to the trainees. Chen Xitong, concurrently mayor of Beijing, said: City management is a broad and profound field of learning, worthy of serious study and research. He hoped that when the trainees return to their respective municipalities and cities, they will build them into socialist modern urban areas with local characteristics.

The 14th study class for mayors was conducted in accordance with the requirements of a training program for mayors nationwide under the Eighth Five-Year Plan, as formulated by the Central Organization Department and the Ministry of Construction. The study class adheres to the principle of combining theory with practice, with emphasis on the study of urban science; the science of leadership; and comprehensive management

of urban areas through teaching, research, and on-the-spot investigation in order to enhance the ability of mayors in comprehensive city management.

Since reform and opening to the outside world, a large number of professional cadres have taken up leading posts in urban areas, and have faced the complicated job of city management. The running of the study class for mayors is precisely aimed at improving the management ability of mayors. The mayors who attended the study class have stated that the study has broadened their mental horizon, changed their concepts, and increased their knowledge.

It is learned that so far more than 800 leading cadres in various cities and municipalities have attended the study class, and published 560 treatises, which also have been collected and published under the title of "Mayors on Urban Areas." The officer in charge of the study class said that there are still more than 800 leading cadres who will join the study class.

Ding Guangen at United Front Quiz Award Ceremony

OW2111055091 Beijing Central People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2230 GMT 20 Nov 91

[From the "News and Press Review" program]

[Text] The national quiz on united front knowledge ended successfully in Beijing yesterday. Huang Xianquan of the Zizhong County Public Security Bureau, Sichuan, won the grand prize.

Ding Guangen and others were present at the award ceremony.

Li Tieying Welcomes Soccer Games Participants

OW1611143591

[Editorial Report] Beijing Central Television Program One Network in Mandarin at 1146 GMT on 16 November carries a 2.5-minute recorded speech by Chinese State Councilor Li Tieying addressing the opening of the first world women's soccer championship tournament in Beijing on 16 November.

In his speech, Li extends warm welcome to the soccer teams from the five continents of the world, and says that "the first world women's soccer championship tournament certainly will further promote the development of soccer throughout the world." He adds that China is honored to be able to sponsor the first games.

Advisory Commission Member Zhao Xinchu Dies

OW1811082691 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0529 GMT 18 Nov 91

[Text] Wuhan, 18 November (XINHUA)—After medical treatment proved futile, Comrade Zhao Xinchu, member of the CPC Central Committee Central Advisory Commission and former first secretary of the Hubei

Provincial CPC Committee, passed away at the age of 76 in Wuchang on 15 November 1991.

Comrade Zhao Xinchu dedicated his life to the pursuit of truth. Fighting heroically and working selflessly for fulfillment of the communist ideals, he devoted the energies of a lifetime to the revolution in China and its socialist construction during a period of more than half a century.

When Comrade Zhao Xinchu was critically ill, he solemnly requested that the provincial party committee resolutely comply with regulations stipulated by the relevant document of the central authorities and dispense with all unnecessary formalities in making arrangements for his funeral. He requested that no obituary be issued, no biographical account be written, no memorial meeting or farewell ceremony be held, and no wreath be accepted for him. He requested that after cremation his ashes be scattered over the Changjiang, that a simple notice be published in newspapers to bid farewell to his fellow villagers and townsmen, and that his funeral be reported to the old leading cadres who were once his superiors and good friends during his lifetime.

Complying with the last wish of Comrade Zhao Xinchu, his relatives and friends dispensed with all unnecessary formalities when making arrangements for his funeral. His remains were cremated on 16 November 1991, and his ashes were scattered over the Changjiang shortly after the cremation.

Military

Reformist Named to Head CMC General Office

HK1911020091 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 19 Nov 91 p 12

[By Willy Wo-lap Lam]

[Text] A reformist officer has been promoted to the key position of director of the General Office of the Central Military Commission (CMC), sources said yesterday.

The rise of Lieutenant General Li Jijun, 57, an advocate of modernisation of weaponry and of higher professional standards, is seen as a sign that the trend to politicise the Army, started since June 1989, may have tapered off.

At the same time, since early autumn, the People's Liberation Army (PLA) has held unprecedented large-scale exercises along the East China coast.

The war games are seen both as a sign of growing professionalism and as a warning against the "secessionist movement" in Taiwan.

A former commander of the crack 38th Army, which took part in "clearing out" Tiananmen Square on the night of June 3, 1989, General Li played a key role in the formation of modern mechanised group armies in the 1980s.

General Li was made deputy director of the CMC General Office in 1987.

While it is not a high-profile set-up, the General Office is the nerve centre of the entire PLA and handles the flow of all documents.

A career soldier, General Li joined the Chinese Communist Party in 1953.

Western military analysts say General Li is close to General Qin Qiwei, the Defence Minister and former commander of the Beijing military region, which incorporates the 38th Army.

Another advocate of modernisation, General Qin had vociferously opposed deploying troops at Tiananmen.

General Li's successor as chief of the 38th Army, General Xu Qinxian, was later court-martialled for not being "resolute" enough in carrying out orders of the Martial Law command.

The analysts say General Li's rise means a gain for the PLA's reformist faction, which is headed by General Qin and CMC vice-chairman General Liu Huaqing.

It may also be a set-back for the CMC secretary-general and Chief Political Commissar, General Yang Baibing, a veteran ideologue who favours the politicisation of the Army.

It is believed that General Yang had tried to block the advance of General Li as the position had been vacant for about a year since mid-1990.

Meanwhile, in accordance with efforts announced by the CMC soon after the Gulf War to modernise PLA equipment and improve force formation, various branches of the military have been holding large-scale exercises since September.

The semi-official China News Service [ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE] reported yesterday the Air Force had carried out exercises involving missiles over the Yellow Sea.

The war games, described as "the most extensive in 10 years", began last Saturday from a base near scenic Mount Tai and lasted 27 hours.

A total of 56 air-to-air missiles were fired in 41 sorties, the semi-official China New Service reported, adding they achieved "100 percent" success in destroying targets.

"Certainly, there has in the past two months been an increase in the number of exercises along the sensitive east coast," a Western diplomat said.

"Beijing might want to warn pro-independence activists in Taiwan. But the show of force may also be a means through which the PLA lobbies for a bigger budget next year," he said.

Air Force Conducts Large Live-Firing Exercise

HK1811072391 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 0954 GMT 18 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, 17 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—The Chinese Air Force carried out the biggest

firing practice in 10 years over Huang Hai the other day, during which fighter planes carried live missiles.

Carrying two air-to-air missiles each, fighters took off from an airport at the foot of Tai Shan, Shandong Province, and carried out the firing practice in different offensive patterns. They sometimes took the offensive in pairs at a distance of only 500 meters; sometimes they changed into pair column formation to make coordinated two-plane attacks; and sometimes they carried out three-plane follow-up offensives at time intervals of only two minutes and 30 seconds.

The entire practice lasted 27 hours, during which 41 flights were taken and 56 live missiles launched, with a success rate of 100 percent.

An Air Force commander said this practice was carried out under entirely live operational conditions. The result of this practice have shown clearly that so long as it gives full play to the functions of its existing weaponry, the Chinese Air Force is one with high combat effectiveness which can stand the trials of live operation.

Lanzhou Military Region Conducts Desert Exercises

HK1911134791 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO
in Chinese 29 Oct 91 pp 1, 2

[By special correspondent Liu Zhiqiang (0491 1807 1730): "Quality, Life of Training—Notes on Certain Division Under Lanzhou Military Region Conducting Desert Exercises"; first paragraph is editor's note]

[Text] A division of the Lanzhou Military Region conducted an exercise similar to actual desert combat. This practice is worth recommending. As the tactical conditions of field exercises are complicated and living conditions are harsh, they can expose the problems in the Army's peacetime training and management. Regarding these problems, it is necessary to adopt positive measures, study and resolve them one by one, and make field exercises genuinely a course for comprehensively increasing the Army's combat effectiveness.

The roars of guns rocked at daybreak. When the sun rose over the horizon, the battle turned white-hot. A hail of shells whizzed past the hills and hit the target. Tanks rolled across the sand. Covered by tanks and artillery fire, infantrymen charged the "enemy" forward position. This was a scene of a division's field offensive organized by a group army of the Lanzhou Military Region in mid August.

Since mid July, officers and men of the division have conducted more than 50 days of combined drill which included emergency mobility, field defense, field offensive, and field existence. Commanders of the group army went to the exercise ground to give guidance and check and accept the training items one by one from command by leading organs to troop actual combat and from individual exercise of various arms to combined tactics. The Lanzhou Military Region highly appraised the exercise.

Eradicate "Two Different Practices"

How can we make the exercises meet the demands of actual combat? The division adopted the method of "training the regiment one by one," followed the whole course of training, and grasped implementation of every item of training. In the course of the exercise, Commander Qian of the group army personally went to inspect the headquarters of a certain regiment. As a result, the following happened: In the logistics exercise, a certain company was to be dispatched according to the training scheme, but some men of the company were transferred during the exercise. The establishment of the headquarters during the exercise did not conform to that set in the scheme and the working procedures were not clear. The contents in the scheme differed from those in exercise, resulting in "two different practices."

Why did the phenomenon of "two different practices" occur? According to analysis by the commanders at all levels, the main reason was: Some officers lacked organization and command capabilities and they were not familiar with the drilling procedures. Some schemes were divorced from reality and failed to meet the drilling requirements. Some led the troops in light of their experience, regardless of the exercise scheme. To ensure that the exercise scheme is genuinely implemented in the exercise ground, they organized commanders at all levels to study the training regulations, gradually tackle the problems, and check the items one by one. Aimed at the weaknesses and difficult points, they carried out exercises repeatedly from indoor to outdoor and again from outdoor to indoor, which enabled the commanders to become familiar with the exercise contents and procedures, enabled various departments and armed branches to share their duties and coordinate with one another, and combined the scheme with the exercise. According to a sample check by the higher levels, the personnel, timing, and equipment all reached the required standards.

Implement Actual Combat Exercises for Every Action

A tank company launched an offensive in coordination with the infantry. After shelling the "enemy" field defense post, they remained at the original position. In such a state of affairs, deputy chief of staff Du of the military region immediately pointed out: "The tanks are exposed to the enemy and are within the scope of enemy fire. Are they waiting for death? Why do they not take cover, and why have they not moved to another position?"

Before the smoke dispersed from the exercise ground, the commanders of the military region, army, and division summoned the officers of the training units to analyze the problems. They reached an understanding: To ensure quality of training, it is necessary to foster the thinking of actual combat training and ensure that every action is up to standard.

"Exercise for the sake of combat" became a yardstick for judging the training and the slogan of action at the exercise ground. Scrupulous about every detail, the troops refused to stop until an item or action was up to

standard. On the evening of 14 August, the troops moved and assembled at a certain locality. At 2030, I followed the headquarters to a position which was within the scope of air attack. I saw large numbers of trucks loaded with arms and troops passing by. The "enemy" gunfire was focused on the transportation line. According to an account given by Director Tang of the Transportation Office, hundreds of vehicles took part in the transportation. At the 30 km highway section on the way, they encountered "enemy" air and artillery fire. I saw most of the vehicles driving with their lights off. The trucks which failed to shut off the light were warned and ordered to shut off their lights. Their license plate numbers were also recorded.

By insisting on "training for the sake of actual combat," they narrowed the gap between exercise and actual combat, reduced unskilled practices, increased training efficiency, and ensured training quality.

Stepping Out of "Security Line"

On 14 August, an actual combat drill offensive by a reinforced battalion of a certain regiment against the "enemy" field defense post took place in the Tenggeili Desert. The director's office was set up at the top of a hill. When the offensive against the "enemy" defense post started at 2030, tank, gun, and heavy weapon fire created dense smoke at the "enemy" position. Then the infantrymen charged the "enemies." A number of comrades watched the exercise with great interest. However, Deputy Commander Zheng of the group army asked the comrade from the directing group: "What is the distance between the starting point of infantrymen's charge and the 'enemy' forward position?" The comrade from the directing group replied: "Now it is 500 meters." Zhen asked: "It is clearly stipulated in the regulations that the distance should be 300 meters. Why is it now 500 meters?" The comrade explained: "The distance is widened because the live ammunition exercise would be too dangerous." Deputy Commander Zheng solemnly said: "Have you considered the fact that during actual combat, the soldiers would be exhausted, the speed of charge would be reduced, and the time to reach the 'enemy' position would be prolonged. As a result, the 'enemy' can resume the forward position defense works and reassemble troops, which will increase the difficulty of capturing the enemy stronghold. We cannot negatively stress security by divorcing from the requirements of actual combat."

At this moment, they held an on-the-spot meeting at the hilltop to discuss the problems exposed in the drill and check the items one by one in light of the requirements of the regulations and actual combat. They changed the distance from 500 to 300 meters. In the past, they would select the same place for exercises, which became familiar to the soldiers. However, this was disadvantageous to increasing combat effectiveness. For this reason, they selected a new place for each charge. They selected six different positions for the drill conducted on six occasions.

Tens of thousands of bullets and thousands of shells were fired by light and heavy weapons at the desert exercise and mileage of the vehicles totaled 3 million km. However, no accidents, big or small, took place. The commander of the group army said with a deep feeling: "To pay attention to security, the correct way is to improve military quality and management."

Unity in Action and Thought

Combined training is a comprehensive topic, which is a difficult job and which has strict requirements. In the course of the drill, the troops experienced "pains" time and again.

—When the main force made a charge, the holding element did not yet open a way.

—After shelling the "enemy" position, the tanks should have covered the infantrymen. However, they remained at the original position, leaving themselves totally exposed to "enemy" fire.

—While charging the "enemy" forward position, the infantrymen advanced on the tanks before the "enemy" fire was brought totally under control. Besides exposing themselves to "enemy" fire, the move also affected tank fire.

In the course of the exercise, the army and division commanders called a meeting to discuss the problems exposed in the training. They pointed out the necessity of seeking unity of action as well as thinking in combined training and seeking the value of one plus one greater than two.

To upgrade the tactical level of the army's combined operation, they led the troops to the Gobi Desert to explore the unfamiliar topography and conduct exercises. They put an end to the past practices of the "enemy" being defeated in one stroke and set up an imaginary enemy which is hard to deal with. For example, they changed the target, timing, and route of offensives. In the course of the exercises, the units often received orders from the higher levels of increasing or decreasing personnel, changing tactics, launching a surprise attack, or halting the offensive. In the division's offensive drill against the "enemy" field defense post on 19 August, the commanding elevation of the "blue army" was captured and lost again. Some of the hilltops were seized and lost six times. While charging the "enemy" forward position, how should the tanks cover the infantrymen? How should the infantrymen guide the tanks in the advance? They drew conclusion on the opportunity, formation, and action by repeated reasoning. Marching on the scorching desert, the soldiers followed the tanks for scores of kilometers a day.

From combined to individual and then from individual to combined operation, the division markedly improved the combined tactical level of the commanders at all levels and enabled them to have a clear idea of the offensive, defense, and mobility procedures. The various

arms coordinated by tacit agreement and enhanced their comprehensive combat effectiveness. As a result, the troops could operate freely, be assembled immediately, and carry out combined operations.

Yang Baibing Receives PLA Winners of Quiz

OW1511103491 Beijing Central Television Program
One Network in Mandarin 1400 GMT 12 Nov 91

[From the "Night News" program]

[Text] Members of the PLA [People's Liberation Army] team who have the honor of being first prize winners of the just ended national quiz on Taiwan affairs, were cordially received this afternoon by Yang Baibing, secretary general of the CPC Central Military Commission. [Video opens with medium shots of Yang Baibing shaking hands with each member of the team, then cuts to show medium shots of Yang speaking while sitting at a long table with other unidentified officers, facing the team members sitting across another long table, with a trophy at one end]

Hailing from the grass-roots units of the Army, these six quiz participants were outstanding representatives who emerged from the reading activities launched throughout the Army. Yang Baibing encouraged them to keep up their good efforts, and to strive to be as learned and versatile as possible, and to continue to play the role of mainstays in strengthening the all-around building of the Army. [Video ends with medium shots of Yang presenting each of the winners with a number of books]

Meeting Held on Training of Militia Troops

SK1511044291 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO
in Chinese 7 Sep 91 p 1

[By Wang Juncai (3769 0193 2088) and reporter Zhang Baoyin (1728 1405 0603): "Intensify Efforts To Build National Defense Reserve Forces"]

[Text] The Shenyang Military Region held an on-the-spot meeting in Heilongjiang on 5 September on the reform of the organization and training of specialized technical militia troops. Harbin and Songhuajiang Military Sub-Districts; the People's Armed Forces departments of the Taiping, Daoli, Nangang, and Pingfang Districts of Harbin; Shangzhi, Songhuajiang Prefecture; and the People's Armed Forces departments of Wuchang, Tonghe, and Mulan Counties introduced their experiences at the meeting.

In implementing the instructions of the Central Committee, the Central Military Commission, and the general departments, People's Armed Forces departments at all levels in northeast China have done a great amount of painstaking and meticulous work to build up the specialized technical militia troops. With the continuous improvement in their quality, the specialized platoons have played an important role in defending the frontier, safeguarding social stability, and performing emergency

rescue work. In the reform of the organization and training of specialized technical troops, the "small but all-embracing" organization and training measures were abandoned and a new pattern of coordination in pooling the technical troops was established, with prefectures and cities as a unit. In this way, the relationship among the organization, training, equipment, and pooling of the technical troops of the militia was brought into better balance and the results of the training improved every year, with 75 percent reaching the standard as outstanding and 100 percent reaching the standard as qualified for three consecutive years.

Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee and first secretary of the party committee of the provincial military district, attended and addressed the meeting. He pointed out: In order to intensify efforts to build up the province's reserve forces and meet future needs in troop mobilization, we should conscientiously implement the principle of intensifying efforts to build up reserve forces in the new period issued by the Central Committee and the Central Military Commission, make unremitting efforts to achieve success in the reform of the training, and bring military training of the militia to a new level. Local party committees at all levels should further develop the fine tradition of putting the People's Armed Forces under the management of the party; persist in the systems whereby party committees discuss military affairs and People's Armed Forces committees hold meetings on regular basis; and make sure that their ideological understanding, organizational leadership, and supportive work are put in place for a timely solution to the specific problems in building up the militia. We should conduct in-depth national defense education throughout the province to enhance the sense of national defense of cadres and ordinary people and establish a good social conduct of emphasizing military affairs, showing concern for national defense, and supporting reserve forces.

Present at the meeting were Zhou Chengke, deputy director of the Mobilization Department of the General Staff Department; Tong Baocun, deputy commander of the Shenyang Military Region; Zong Shunliu, deputy chief of staff of the Shenyang Military Region; and Tang Zuohou, commander, and Ma Chunwa, political commissar of the provincial military district.

Legal Education Promotes Army Modernization

OW1511042091 Beijing XINHUA in English
1512 GMT 14 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 14 (XINHUA)—A program to popularize legal services and instruction in legal system instituted by the People's Liberation Army (PLA) of China has added vitality to military modernization.

As part of the program, the Central Military Commission called on the Army to strengthen legal publicity and to regard such activities as a major task in building a

modernized Army. Since that time legal services and instruction in legal matters have been prominent the Army's political activities.

A major portion of Army units have established legal advisory offices, and thousands grassroots units have opened legal inquiry offices.

In recent years, officers and soldiers have benefitted greatly from such services in dealing with marriage and inheritances, as well as in matters dealing with property issues, personal rights and numerous other affairs concerning the law.

In addition, PLA legal advisory offices have prevented or have recovered economic losses valued at over 170 million yuan in recent years.

Economic & Agricultural

CPC General Office Reports on Advanced City

HK1211111091 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
20 Oct 91 p 2

[By Investigation and Research Office of General Office of CPC Central Committee: "Rise of the City of Kites—Investigation of Weifang City's Experience in Overall Implementation of Party's Basic Line"; first two paragraphs are editor's note]

[Text] The investigation report entitled "The Rise of the City of Kites," which is carried by this newspaper today, is worth reading. It gives a briefing on the practice and experience of Weifang city in expediting urban and rural economic development. Changes in Weifang have proved that the party's basic line is a lighthouse which guides us to march triumphantly ahead. The integration of reform and opening and science and technology, with political superiority is a great motive force to step up the development of various undertakings of our endeavor. In fact, there exist typical advanced units like Weifang all over China.

Conscientious summarization of their experience is really conducive to our efforts to understand and implement the party's basic line in a comprehensive way; to firm our faith in resolutely keeping to the socialist road with Chinese characteristics; and to make a success of major tasks in the 1990's.

Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Weifang, which was not noticed in the past, has risen rapidly. In 1989, the city ranked 17th among 25 cities whose GNP exceeded 10 billion yuan. In 1990, the city's GNP continued to increase at a growth rate of 10 percent. At the beginning of this year, a national meeting on rural work was held in Jinan, Shandong. During the meeting, 12 out of 16 places opened to visitors were located in Weifang. People all gasped with admiration at Weifang's "rapid development, big changes, and substantial experience."

Wherein lies the secret for the rise of Weifang?

We Can Win Extensive Popular Support So Long as We Grasp Economic Construction as a Central Task

Located in the center of Shandong peninsula, Weifang administers seven counties, three prefectures, and two cities. Weifang has a population of more than 8.60 million, of which 7.65 million are rural population. During the 30 years since liberation, although it had undergone development and changes, Weifang failed to find a fundamental solution to the issue of providing its people with enough food and clothing. If we want to give full rein to the superiority of the socialist system, we should comprehensively implement the party's basic line, and try every means to ensure a growth in our economy. This is a concrete way for Communist Party members to give rein to their party spirit at the present stage. So long as we firmly grasp this central task, we can unify the people and win their support. Since the party shifted its work focus onto economic work, Weifang has never slackened its efforts on this subject.

One needle is enough to deal with thousands of threads. In their efforts during recent years to implement the work plans of the central and provincial authorities, and of departments at higher levels, the Weifang party committee and government have always used the "needle" of economic construction to make overall arrangements, strengthen their leadership, and closely integrate implementation of various kinds of work with economic development. As a result, they have managed to prevent not only the tendency of paying attention to economic construction alone, but also the practice of using routine work to hinder or replace the central task of economic construction. They have regarded and grasped various tasks concerning both the building of spiritual civilization and socialist ideological education as important measures in the building of material civilization, channeled such tasks into the orbit of serving economic construction, and brought about sustained and well-coordinated development of the economy. In 1990, the city's total social output value reached 35.1 billion yuan, up by 270 percent over 1980; the per capita income in urban and rural areas increased by 170 and 320 percent respectively over 1980; overall progress has been attained in such fields as science and technology, education, culture, public health, and sports; and public security has taken an evident turn for the better. People in Weifang, who are living and working in peace and contentment, said with joy: "This is the kind of socialism we are looking for!"

In its efforts to carry out economic work, Weifang has not only established, but also implemented at all times, clear-cut strategies and guiding principles for future economic development. In the early 1980's, in light with the city's natural conditions and its level of productive forces, they drew up an overall development strategy as well as a plan on the implementation of the regional program, which called for efforts to "open up the south (hills) and the north (shoals), and enhance the middle".

Party secretaries of four consecutive terms of Zhucheng have all devoted major efforts to solving prominent problems cropped up during the implementation of the development program. Party secretaries of four consecutive terms of Wulian County paid attention to forestry and fruits, while those of three consecutive terms of Changle County, to the building of water conservancy works. Successors are marching ahead along the path opened by their predecessors, striving to bring about economic returns in real terms.

Leading bodies of party committees, disciplinary commissions, people's congresses, and CPPCC [Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference] at the city and county levels have taken concerted efforts towards the goal of developing Weifang's economy. Through conducting "a chorus of commodity economy" in rural areas, the city's party committee and government have organized forces in the fields of agriculture and forestry, industry and communications, finance and trade, science and education, and culture and public health, to provide peasants with effective services in terms of materials, funds, technology, and information. While vigorously improving the external environment to invigorate enterprises, city authorities have given guidance to enterprises to urge them to improve their internal operational mechanism, devote major attention to technological progress, readjust their structure, enhance the quality of products, and bring about economic returns. During the 1980's, the city attained a growth rate of 16.7 percent in its total industrial output value, and put an accumulated total of 2.64 billion yuan into technical transformation. Forty-five products won national gold and silver awards, and another 350 were selected as fine-quality products of Shandong Province. Under the situation wherein markets were sluggish and economic efficiency declining, Weifang still managed to attain a sustained and stable growth in industrial output value and economic efficiency.

In order to strengthen potential forces for future economic growth, Weifang party committee and government attach great importance to basic construction. While reinforcing the building of basic facilities, such as energy, transportation, and telecommunications, they have paid special attention to the basic construction of farmland irrigation and water conservancy. They have attained the goal that plans are worked out every year, and all counties, townships, villages, and households are engaged in water conservancy projects and tasks. They assigned basic construction jobs to peasants' households and allowed them to offer funds and materials instead of providing unpaid compulsory labor, thus gradually giving shape to an input mechanism by which "peasants can earn more, labor accumulation can increase, township and town enterprises can offer more, and financial departments at all levels can input more." During the period from 1984 to 1990, the city's investment in water conservancy alone amounted to 1.236 billion yuan, and the man-days put in basic agricultural construction reached as many as 90 million each year. During recent

years, in order to suit the development needs of rural commodity production, they have extended basic agricultural construction from farmland, water conservancy and rural roads, to market and technical service systems, and the enhancement of peasants' quality. In 1990, a total of 850 comprehensive markets for agricultural and sideline products, 121 special-purpose wholesale markets, and a number of large-scale trade fairs were set up in the city. The city also underwent fairly significant development in the building of rural technical services, as well as facilities concerning education, culture, sports, and public health, thus laying a relatively solid foundation for the city's developing commodity economy.

Regarding Development of Productive Forces as the Subject, Striving for Success in Deepening Reform

In carrying out reform and opening up, Weifang enjoys the momentum that the latecomers can surpass the old-timers. The basic experience gained by the city is to "regard development of productive forces as the subject, strive for success in deepening reform, and transform whatever hinders the development of productive forces."

During the 1980's, Weifang took four major steps in rural reform. It was in light with the needs of the development of productive forces that Weifang gradually took the four steps. The first step was to carry out the contract responsibility system on a household basis with remuneration linked to output in over 95 percent of villages across the city. In 5 percent of villages which were relatively stronger economically, unified collective operation was maintained, while special contracts were carried out in various forms. After the enthusiasm of the broad masses of peasants was mobilized, the city began to take the second step, that is, to readjust the industrial structure, vigorously develop township and town enterprises, and change the proportion of areas sowed in grain and cash crops from 7:3 to 6:4. As a result, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, fishery, and township and town enterprises all attained fairly rapid development. Under the gratifying situation in which rural commodity production was entering a phase of major development, and in order to counter the problems which could not be solved or handled well by individual rural households, they took the third step by building a socialized service system at different levels so as to provide peasants with services before, during, and after the farming seasons, and to solve the problem that agricultural and sideline products were hard to sell. On the basis that the rural commodity rate exceeded 50 percent, and township and town enterprises had taken an initial shape, Weifang is taking its fourth step in rural reform during past couple of years: They vigorously explore and study a new operational mechanism of commodity economy, which takes market demands as the guide, and combines trade, industry, and agriculture, with an integrated system for the procurement of supplies, production, and marketing. By such a mechanism, they have succeeded in guiding the broad masses of

peasants to take the road of scale production and highly-efficient agriculture, and in speeding up the process of becoming rich.

Persistently seeking change amidst stability and encouraging bold attempts are among the major reasons Weifang can be full of vigor and vitality in an orderly way. Alongside the development of urban and rural economies during recent years, more than 1 million laborers across the city have transferred to secondary and tertiary industries, comprising about one third of total rural labor. Facing such a change, responsible comrades of Weifang made a sober estimate of the situation: Although urban and rural economies have been activated and peasants can earn more through various channels, the overwhelming majority of peasants are still dependent on land, and collectively-run industries and sideline production still remain weak links, which are not strong enough to attract the overwhelming majority of peasants in rural areas. Therefore, when they carried out scale operations, promoted collective economy, and readjusted contract land and forms, they were very prudent and careful, and managed not to stir up big turbulence among the masses. Under the prerequisite of maintaining the stability of basic policies, they encouraged all counties, prefectures, and cities constantly to perfect and deepen reform, and open up a new situation for the development of productive forces. Shouguang County vigorously carried out reform on the circulation system of vegetables, and gave shape to a circulation pattern of "five channels," which regards the state-owned commercial sector and supply and marketing cooperatives as its back, rural supply and marketing cooperatives as its main body, special wholesale markets as its foundation, large and medium cities as well as industrial enterprises and mines as its sales bases, and joint ventures and individually owned business as its supplements. Every year, the county sells 1,200,000 kg of vegetables to 24 provinces and cities. Anqiu County started with improving "the management of rural households by objective," and further improved the management system in rural areas in which unified management is combined with separate management. All these experiences have exerted a positive impact on the entire province and even on the entire country.

Among Weifang's various urban and rural areas which displayed their remarkable ability in reform, Zhucheng developed a school of its own by combining trade, industry, and agriculture. In 1985, under the guiding ideology that "I will develop alongside the development of agriculture, I will rise and decline together with the peasants," the city's foreign trade company introduced from abroad fine-breed chickens and advanced equipment, set up a chicken stud farm, a feed-processing plant, as well as processing and refrigerating equipment for slaughtered chickens. The company also built fairly stable trade relations with Japanese businessmen. Under planned guidance of the city government, the company signed contracts with peasants, and set up stable contractual relations with them. Through providing the peasants with serialized services of "four delivered to the door, three sold on credit, two open to public,

and all settled in one account," the company entered into relations of common interests with 70 percent of rural households in the city. As a result, the intensive management of slaughtered chickens was improved and efficiency to scale enhanced. The survival rate of chicks was increased from less than 80 percent to over 95 percent; the fattening period shortened from more than 90 days to 56 days; the proportion of feed and meat decreased from 3.6:1 to 2.29:1; the number of chickens raised by one laborer increased from about 1,000 to some 10,000; and peasant income soared from 500-600 yuan to over 10,000 yuan. A peasant said with joy: "My chicken farm is linked with the dishes of Japanese families." Initiated and organized by the Zhucheng city government, the experience of the foreign trade company was rapidly spread, and results were achieved throughout the city. By 1990, in light with local agricultural resources, Zhucheng set up 10 major processing and operational industries, including grain, peanuts, cotton and hemp, silk cloth, livestock and poultry, tobacco, fruits, crop stalks, and mineral products. With a comprehensive annual processing capacity of over 800,000 tonnes, the 10 major industries involved a total of some 800 large and small leading enterprises, more than 500 million yuan worth of fixed assets, and over 100,000 employees. At present, this experience gained by Zhucheng is being popularized rapidly in Weifang.

Weifang also showed ingenuity in further boosting opening up. By making full use of the city's favorable conditions as an open zone on the Shandong peninsula, they vigorously introduced from abroad advanced technologies and management experience, and devoted major efforts to the development of an export-oriented economy. To develop foreign exchange-earning agriculture, the city established 15 bases of exported commodities, including prawns, cotton, flue-cured tobacco, asparagus, peanuts, slaughtered chickens, and domestic rabbits. In the field of processing industries, more than 40 special-purpose export processing factories (mines) were set up, including carpet, textile, garment, and hardware. In 1990, export commodities were divided into 17 major categories and 500 varieties. The total purchasing value of export commodities reached 1.4 billion yuan, of which farm products were more than 460 million yuan.

Meanwhile, Weifang also made use of its traditional handicraft of kites to expedite its economic, technological, cultural exchanges with foreign countries, thus attaining the goal to "use kites as go-betweens" to speed up economic development and opening up." This experience was praised and reaffirmed by General Secretary Jiang Zemin. By 1991, Weifang had successfully held eight sessions of the International Kite Festival, which has helped speed up the city's opening up. At present, Weifang has already set up relatively stable economic and cultural ties with 50 countries and regions, and entered into friendly city relations with Hyuga, Japan, the (Forlesin) [fu lai xin 4395 5490 2502] region of Germany, and Pueblo in the United States. The cumulative total number of foreign-invested projects is 149, involving a total contract amount of \$139 million.

Key To Rejuvenating the Economy Lies in Science and Technology

While reform and opening up point out a broad road for the economic development of Weifang, the extensive application of science and technology give strong wings to and enable Weifang's economy to develop by leaps and bounds.

Weifang has three distinctive characteristics in relying on science and technology: The first is that it came to see the importance of science and technology earlier than other cities. Since the National Science Conference held in 1978, the Weifang city party committee and government have worked out a development strategy of rejuvenating Weifang through application of science and technology, which regards rejuvenation of the city's industry and agriculture through science and technology as a breakthrough point. In recent years, they have made vigorous efforts to publicize the idea that science and technology constitute a primary productive force, and spread scientific and technological knowledge in various ways among cadres and masses. The second characteristics is that it was quick in entering into action. Since 1978, it has attached importance to the building of a service system of science and technology, and constantly carried out theoretical and practical studies on the development road of rejuvenating science and technology—rejuvenating the economy—rejuvenating Weifang. The third characteristics is that it built up a great momentum. Every time it develops a new product, popularizes a fine-quality variety, and develops a new technique, when it makes up its mind, it will not stop until it succeeds in developing a new series or a new system, so that hundreds of thousands of households can benefit.

The reason science and technology can be applied to Weifang's economy at such a rapid pace is that the city has set up a complete system in the management, popularization, and application of science and technology, as well as in personnel training, capital input, and policy guarantee. By now, they have introduced from abroad more than 100 advanced technologies, completed 2,446 projects of technical transformation, and developed over 3,000 new products. In the agricultural field, they have also adopted advanced and applicable technologies in an extensive way. Comparing 1990 with 1980, under the situation in which the area sowed in grain was reduced by 1.27 million mu, per mu yield was nevertheless increased from 359 kg to 635 kg, and the total output soared from 4.146 million to 4.759 million tonnes. In addition, Weifang has also worked out more than 20 policies and stipulations governing the training and salary scales of scientific and technological personnel, as well as the issue of helping their family members to change their rural residence registrations to non-rural ones. Weifang has also introduced through various channels and forms 3,823 scientific and technological personnel from other places of China, and set up coordinative relations with more than 1,500 enterprises as well as 800 institutions of higher learning and scientific research units.

Weifang attaches great importance to the scientific and technological quality of the broad masses of cadres and masses. A system of popularizing science has been set up in the city, which takes the county agrotechnical schools and secondary schools as its head, township and town popular-science schools as its main body, and village popular-science night schools as its basis. Technical schools for peasants have been established in 291 townships and towns, and the number of village night schools exceeds 6,500. During the past couple of years, these schools have trained 470,000 agrotechnicians. As a result, a vast numbers of peasants have broadened their vision and enlivened their minds. Some of them plant mushrooms and edible fungus in their maize fields, others grow American ginseng on vacant lots. Peasants in Changle County displayed their skills to the full by developing a courtyard economy. Many households skillfully combined breeding, planting, processing, and beautifying, and turned places both on and under the ground to good account. In 1990, the rural courtyard economy became a pillar industry for this county, with a total revenue amounting to 250 million yuan, which made up one third of the total rural economic revenue of the entire county.

So Long As We Give Good Play to Our Political Superiority, We Will Have Inestimable Strength

Over the past decade and more, Weifang has made tremendous achievements in reform and economic construction. A fundamental reason for its success is that it has attached great importance to strengthening and improving the party's leadership, unremittingly grasped the central link of ideological education, and constantly helped cadres and masses to firm their faith in taking the road of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. They often say: "So long as we give good play to our political superiority, we will have inestimable strength."

The Weifang city party committee believes that to strengthen the party's leadership, the most important things to do are to adhere to the party's basic line of "one center, two basic points," make correct policy decisions in light with local realistic conditions, and reflect the aspirations and needs of the broad masses. To this end, they have not only made great efforts to study and master the spirit of instructions given by the central authorities and the provincial party committee, but also taken into consideration actual local conditions. Every year, city leaders use half of their time to go deep down to factories, mines, and rural areas so as to acquaint themselves with the development of reform and economic construction, with some prominent problems arising therefrom, and with the fresh experience gained by grass-roots units. All major experience gained are first studied and summarized before being popularized to the entire city.

The Weifang city party committee has never slackened its efforts in the building of grass-roots party organizations which center around party branch committees. At a time when the contract responsibility system on a household

responsibility system with remuneration linked to output was introduced, party branches in the overwhelming majority of rural villages were not disbanded. At a later time, in line with the new situation, they have gradually opened up a new road by which "we pay attention to the system in order to promote our day-to-day work, to education in order to enhance our quality, to setting up examples in order to give play to the roles of party members, and to supervision in order to improve relations with the masses." They have succeeded in giving full rein to grass-roots party branches as powerful fighting strongholds, as well as to the exemplary vanguard role of party members through various forms, such as organizing "one team, five groups" (that is, a vanguard shock brigade mainly composed of party members and five groups respectively for participating in and discussing governmental and political affairs, assisting the poor and difficult households, maintaining social order and security, changing prevailing habits and customs, and providing services to production), and carrying out activities of "fulfilling targets and turning out fine-quality products" and of "taking initiative in 10 fields by party members." Under the leadership of township and town party committees, various departments, including party organization, disciplinary inspection, politics and law, finance and taxation, audition, operation, and civil affairs, organized work groups to hold group consultations on problems which were plaguing backward villages, carry out economic rectification in a comprehensive way, and train and select qualified leaders. The moment higher authorities issue a call, grass-roots units will go into action and unfold their work in a comprehensive way. In the winter of 1987, under the guidance and arrangement of the city party committee, three counties and regions of Shouguang, Hanting, and Changyi decided to reclaim land from the sea at the Bohai Bay. Within only several days, 340,000 laborers were organized and sent to the construction sites.

It is an important link for Weifang to give play to its political superiority to strengthen ideological education and to firm people's faith. During recent years, in line with the situation and tasks in different historical periods, they carried out among the broad numbers of cadres and masses education on emancipation of the mind, reform and opening up, development of commodity economy, rejuvenation of agriculture and industry through application of science and technology, family planning, and democratic legal system. Since the beginning of this year, the city party committee has organized cadres at all levels to study the spirit of the Seventh Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee. In urban and rural areas across the city, they have carried out extensive discussions and worked out concrete targets and measures on how to attain the goal of providing the people with a fairly comfortable life.

Upon studies of typical cases, the party committee and government of Hanting Prefecture have drawn up 12 major targets with an aim to attain a fairly comfortable life in the rural areas across the prefecture by the end of this century. The 12 major targets covers the quality and quantity of all aspects of the society, including economic development,

social progress, and the material and cultural lives of urban and rural residents. In line with this guiding idea, 12 townships and towns and 406 villages across Hanting have also mobilized the masses and drawn up concrete goals and measures. By the end of last July, 58,000 out of 74,419 rural households in the prefecture had worked out their own targets toward the goal of attaining a fairly comfortable life. At present, this task is being carried out in the urban and rural areas of Weifang, which has enabled the broad masses to have a clearer understanding of the magnificent prospects of socialism.

It is an important measure for Weifang to give play to its political superiority to commend advanced units and individuals, and set up examples for the masses. Every year, the city selects and commends a number of advanced grassroots party branches and exemplary party members. It also gives wide publicity to those party branch secretaries and ordinary party members who are strict with themselves and conscientiously do credit to the party while leading the masses to get rich. Weifang believes that their advanced deeds will serve as a tremendous unifying force which will move and inspire the broad masses to unremittingly follow the Communist Party.

Li Peng Inaugurates Shanghai's Nanpu Bridge

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[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Liu Shian (0491 1102 1344) and XINHUA reporters Chen Maodi (7115 3029 1717) and Zou Aiguo (6760 1947 0948)]

[Text] Shanghai 19 Nov (XINHUA)—A ceremony was held today to mark the opening of the Nanpu Bridge, the first bridge across the Huangpu Jiang in the Shanghai city proper. Premier Li Peng cut a ribbon for the newly completed bridge.

At a meeting with the bridge designing and engineering team and representatives of model workers, the premier said: The completion of the Nanpu Bridge is a great event for the people in Shanghai. This engineering project embodies their quality, style, efficiency, and spirit, and that the bridge will play an important role not only in the development of Pudong but also the enhancement of the potential of Puxi. On behalf of the Central Committee and the State Council, the premier extended warm congratulations to the planners, designers, engineers, technicians, and construction workers of the bridge; commanders and fighters of the Liberation Army and officers and men of the Armed Police Force, who participated in the construction; and all residents of Shanghai.

The ceremony was held at the bridge. The 8,346 meter bridge is the longest cable-stayed suspension bridge in China and the second longest in the world. "Nanpu Bridge," an inscription written by Deng Xiaoping, was carved on cross-beams of the bridge towers which rise 109 meters. The bridge, which took the people of Shanghai three years to complete, has a daily traffic capacity of 45,000-50,000 vehicles. The main bridge—

846 meters in total length—is a cross-river double-tower double-suspension cable-stayed bridge, and it is capable of accommodating six motor vehicles moving abreast. The completion of the bridge will give a strong impetus to the development of Pudong and, together with the Yangpu Bridge under construction and the current tunnel beneath the river, will connect Pudong and Puxi with Shanghai.

The Central Committee and the State Council had paid close attention to the progress in the construction of the Nanpu Bridge. Comrades Jiang Zemin, Deng Xiaoping, Yang Shangkun, and Li Peng visited the construction sites on many occasions to extend warm regards to the bridge construction workers, engineers, and technicians.

The ceremony, held this morning, was attended by Premier Li Peng, State Councillor Li Guixian, Secretary Wu Bangguo of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, Mayor Huang Ju, and some 1,000 people from all walks of life in Shanghai. Standing at their forefront were 100 meritorious workers representing some 8,000 builders of the bridge. Among the meritorious workers were Zhu Zhihao, general director of the bridge headquarters; Lin Yuanpei, chief architect of the bridge; Li Guohao, head of the bridge technical advisory team; Huang Xiangxiong, director of the engineering section of the Fifth Municipal Construction Company; and Xu Baocheng, carpenter of the Seventh Municipal Construction Company.

After arriving at the bridge, Premier Li Peng mingled with the bridge designing and engineering team and representatives of model workers, shaking hands and chatting with them. Lauding the workers, intellectuals, common people, and militarymen in Shanghai for their spirit as masters, and creative labor, in the construction of the bridge, the premier said: The development and opening of Pudong is a major event not only for the people of Shanghai but also the people of the entire country, and it has an important bearing on China's reform and opening. Since the Central Committee and the State Council announced the decision to develop and open Pudong last year, we have achieved substantial progress in the work of all fields and brought about marked changes in the outlook of Shanghai and Pudong. We should continue to display the spirit of masters in doing a still better job in the development and opening of Pudong, stressing both speed and efficiency and carrying out the work in a dynamic and down-to-earth manner. The development of Pudong is a long-term task. It is hoped that the development and opening of the New Pudong District will better utilize Shanghai's superiority and more effectively promote the invigoration and development of the Chang Jiang valley and the national economy.

The ceremony began at 0930. In his address, Mayor Huang Ju said: The sons and daughters of Pujiang had dreamed of a bridge across the lower reaches of the Huangpu Jiang for many generations. With the kind concern of the Central Committee and the State Council, with the support of the people throughout the country, and through the efforts of several governments and all

people in Shanghai, the dream has finally been realized in the era of reform and opening today.

Huang Ju said: The 1990's will be a crucial decade for Shanghai's invigoration and development. Led by the Central Committee and the State Council, the people of Shanghai will unite closely, advance in the socialist direction, take the whole country into account, obey the overall regulation and control, and complete the various tasks assigned by the state. Under this premise, we will further emancipate our minds and take bolder and faster steps in reform, focusing on the development of Pudong and the improvement of state-owned large and medium-sized enterprises. We will live up to the expectations placed on Shanghai by the Central Committee, the State Council, and the people of the whole country. Let us work harder and exert still greater efforts to realize the strategic goal of "rejuvenating Shanghai, developing Pudong, serving the entire nation, and gearing to the needs of the world."

At 0940, a cheerful Premier Li Peng cut the ribbon for the newly completed bridge. At that moment, the deafening sound of gongs and drums from 14 trucks burst into the skies while the Shanghai Workers Band played "Rejuvenate the Chinese Nation," "March to the 21st Century," and "We Workers are Full of Strength." Thousands of white pigeons and numerous colorful balloons rose to the skies and a jubilant scene prevailed over the bridge. A large motorcade consisting of 60 Santana sedans and 140 busses, fully loaded with representatives of the bridge builders and people from all walks of life, drove over the Nanpu Bridge and headed toward the New Pudong District.

Among those who attended the ceremony were officials of the relevant State Council departments and Shanghai municipal party, government, and military leaders; including Liu Zhongli, He Chunlin, Chen Jinhua, Gan Ziyu, Gu Yongjiang, Wang Mengkui, Chen Zhili, Ni Hongfu, Chen Tiedi, Chen Guodong, Ye Gongqi, Zhang Dinghong, and Xu Wenyi.

Li Tieying Inspects Foreign-Invested Firms

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in Chinese 22 Nov 91 p 2

[Report by staff reporter Li Erh-kuan (7812 1422 1401): "Li Tieying Inspects Shunde"]

[Text] Shunde, 21 Nov (WEN WEI PO)—Li Tieying, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, state councillor, and concurrently minister of the State Education Commission, recently inspected the foreign-invested enterprises in Shunde County, encouraging these enterprises to develop more new products and strive to increase export of the products to earn more foreign exchange.

During his inspection, Li Tieying repeatedly pointed out: While vigorously making nine-year compulsory education universal, it is necessary to attach importance to the

development of vocational and technical secondary education, and to train modern workers. To enhance the quality of products, we must pay attention to the fundamental issue of developing the quality of the laborers.

Tian Jiyun Inspects Rural Work in Henan Province

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[By HENAN RIBAO reporter Yan Jingye (7027 2417 2814) and XINHUA reporter Yang Yusheng (2799 3768 3932)]

[Text] Zhengzhou, 19 Nov (XINHUA)—During an inspection of the drought situation in Henan 11-17 November, Tian Jiyun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, emphatically pointed out: We should continue to pay great attention to fighting disasters and providing disaster relief, and should mobilize the masses in disaster areas to overcome drought to ensure good farming work and to solve problems in drinking water for people and livestock. At the same time, we should endeavor to maintain stability in rural areas and to develop rural areas. We should make the household contract responsibility system with remuneration linked to output firmly established, we should apply ourselves in building a socialized agricultural service system, and we should be bent on developing township and town enterprises.

Since the beginning of summer this year, Henan's weather has been abnormal—the southern part of the province has been hit by flooding and the northern part by drought, most parts of the province have first been hit by flooding and then by drought, and various natural disasters have hit the province one after another, causing great difficulties to the province's agricultural production, to its people's lives, and to its economy. As of the end of October, 17 prefectures and cities of the province, with a total area of more than 70 million mu, had been hit by drought. Continued drought in large areas not only has seriously affected this year's wheat sowing, but also has caused serious drinking water problems in some areas.

On 17 November, Vice Premier Tian Jiyun made a special trip to inspect the drought situation in Luoyang's Mengjin County, which had been hit by drought most seriously. He said to the leading comrades of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee and government who accompanied him on his inspection: Wheat is a major summer grain of Henan; we must mobilize the masses to continue to overcome drought to ensure that wheat sowing will be properly carried out and must strive to grow more wheat. In addition, because of the drought, we should take some backup measures—we should grow cash crops to make up losses in grain production. For instance, we can produce more cotton and tobacco so that the overall agricultural output will not be affected.

After hearing work reports by the Henan Provincial CPC Committee and government, Tian Jiyun pointed out: Henan has been seriously hit by disasters this year, so disaster relief work must be thoroughly carried out in

one vigorous effort. Currently, we should concentrate our efforts on overcoming drought to ensure that farming work will be properly carried out, and on solving problems in man's and livestock's drinking water. In addition, we should endeavor to maintain stability in rural areas and to develop rural areas. Tian Jiyun stressed that, while rural work involves work in numerous areas, efforts should be concentrated on the following three areas:

—We should firmly establish the household contract responsibility system with remuneration linked to output and strive to refine it. The system not only was the basic force that speeded up China's agricultural development in the 1980's, it is the most basic policy for developing rural economy and for enabling the people to live a relatively comfortable life in the 1990's. We must have a sober understanding and never have any doubt about this. Without other reliable employment opportunities or income sources, peasants will not lightly give up their farmland. And, making the household contract responsibility system with remuneration linked to output is the most effective way to assure peasants. Allowing farmland to be managed on a household basis encourages peasants to make the most of limited land, to decide on what to grow, and to develop an intensive agriculture, thereby further increasing output per unit area.

Despite our emphasis on promoting collective economy, we must not weaken the foundation of household farming. What do we rely on in developing collective economy? We should not rely on taking back farmland. Instead, we should find new resources and production methods; we should develop diversified economy; we should develop township and town enterprises and tertiary industry; and we should develop production work both in depth and in breadth.

—We should vigorously promote socialized services for agriculture in a firm and persistent manner. Socialized services take time to develop and will gradually become comprehensive along with the development of collective economy. Therefore, it is necessary to guard against undue haste and tailor the development of socialized services in line with the actual conditions and specific needs of individual localities. Once socialized services as well as many links in agricultural production are put into place, the household contract responsibility system with remuneration linked to output will be like a tiger that has grown wings. This will in turn contribute to the development of rural productive forces and help bring agriculture to a new stage. In the future, rural reform shall focus on the development of socialized services.

—We should actively promote rural enterprises. This is the only way for rural areas to achieve prosperity, "a comfortable living," and the four modernization programs. Again, this should be done in an unswerving manner. What can be done to bring "a comfortable living" to the 900 million farmers in China? This goal

cannot be achieved by letting them seek jobs in cities or relying solely on grain production. Instead, we have to develop rural enterprises, diversify the rural economy, and promote tertiary industry. We also have to promote the circulation of commodities and the construction industry. As agricultural production expands and farmers' material life improves, construction will become a major industry.

The sooner rural areas recognize the importance of rural enterprises and promote their development, the faster their economies grow. This, in turn, will make it possible to achieve "a comfortable living" in rural areas.

During his stay in Henan, Vice Premier Tian Jiyun also visited the grain wholesale market in Zhengzhou. He said: The reform of grain-related operations should aim at commercializing grains and gearing operations to market demands. Situated in the central plains, Zhengzhou is the crossroads of many trunk railways. Once its grain wholesale market becomes full-fledged, it will become a powerful force to stimulate Henan's economy, and set an example for other grain wholesale markets across the country to model upon.

Tian Jiyun pointed out that to fulfill the general goal of the reform of grain-related operations, it is necessary to: first, change mentality; second, deepen reform; and third, move from the distribution of products to commercialized operations, thereby gradually expanding operations and increasing the market's regulatory role. It is necessary to replace outdated concepts and mechanisms—such as distributing grains as products, relying on the state for subsidies, and handling grain-related operations with administrative measures—with a new mechanism which allows enterprises to be independent operationally and financially, and where enterprises can exercise self-discipline and develop on their own. As a major industry, grain enterprises must gear themselves toward the market and diversify their operations. It is necessary to grasp the situation, overcome difficulties, actively explore around, and open up new paths for reform.

While inspecting the drought situation in western Henan, Vice Premier Tian Jiyun made a special trip to the Xiaoliangdi Water Conservation Project, where preparatory work is under way. Encouraging the workers there, he said: This is a key state project, and one that will benefit many generations to come. We must make it a success.

Tian Jiyun Congratulates Enterprise Youths

*OW2011001691 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1335 GMT 19 Nov 91*

[By reporter Yan Weimin (0917 5898 3046)]

[Text] Shanghai, 19 November (XINHUA)—The Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China and the Ministry of Agriculture yesterday commended in Shanghai outstanding people selected from among millions of young factory directors (managers) of

village and town enterprises in the country. State Council Vice Premier Tian Jiyun sent a letter of congratulations to the commendation meeting.

A total of 10 national young entrepreneur stars of villages and towns and 100 national outstanding young factory directors (managers) of village and town enterprises were selected during the Second "National Campaign to Choose Outstanding Factory Directors (Managers) of Village and Town Enterprises."

State Council To Consolidate Poor Businesses

HK2011025291 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
20 Nov 91 p 1

[By staff reporter Li Hong: "Writing on wall for inefficient companies"]

[Text] The government, in a determined move to prop up ailing State-owned enterprises, has decided to suspend the operation of some deficit-ridden firms while encouraging others to merge with more successful ones.

The State Council, the highest governing organ, has also called for a halt to the production of unpopular, low-quality or sub-standard products.

It has also decided to introduce management system changes such as share-holding in the hope of resolving the problems of the State enterprises.

An official from the State Council's Production Office said yesterday that the close-down drive had proved successful in reducing stockpiles, prompting product-mix adjustment and easing the burden of subsidies on the State treasury.

He said that recent action in shutting down bankrupt firms was prompted by central government's special work conference in September, centering on "rejuvenation" of State-run firms.

At the meeting, Party leader Jiang Zemin urged local areas to "comprehend the spirit of the conference creatively"—a signal giving the go-ahead with bold actions, especially in the implementation of the harsh resolutions written into the country's enterprise and bankruptcy laws.

The official would not reveal details of shut-down enterprises, but analysts estimate the total number at more than 2,000.

The three northeastern provinces of Heilongjiang, Jilin and Liaoning are reported to be already closing and regrouping 119 poorly-run enterprises; Hebei has suspended production of 120 firms, while Sichuan Province in Southwest China has ordered 540 enterprises either to close or merge with promising firms.

Shanghai, Tianjin, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Shanxi and Jiangxi are currently intensifying their efforts to force deficit-ridden firms to reduce or stop producing sub-standard goods by cutting the supply of credit, energy or raw materials to them.

In Beijing, some 188 inefficient local factories have been ordered to close down and ceilings have been set for the output of 308 kinds of unpopular and unmarketable products.

Across the country the economic problems are similar—despite a steady production growth, profits remain unhealthy since most products are confined in the warehouses. A national meeting earlier this year was told as many as 39.5 percent of State-owned enterprises had run into trouble, failing to compete with foreign inveted and private businesses.

In a recent report, the People's Daily said those loss-makers had looked for government loans, financial subsidies and fixed assets investment to "carry on."

To Increase Market Role in Sugar Trade

OW1811151091 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0847 GMT 18 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, 18 November (XINHUA)—The State Council recently issued a circular outlining its decision to appropriately increase market regulation in the sugar industry's operation and management.

The State Council's circular states: Sugar production during the 1990-91 year (from October 1990 to September 1991) has been excellent nationwide, with output surpassing the previous record high. The 1991-92 sugar refining year has arrived, and total sugar resources are expected to continue to outstrip total demand this year. Under these circumstances, it is essential to appropriately readjust existing policies on the sugar industry's operation and management, so as to stimulate distribution, motivate various sectors to engage in sugar trade, and ensure normal development in the sugar industry. The fundamental principles for effecting this readjustment include measures to uphold the linkage of economic planning with market regulation and to appropriately increase market regulation—procedures that specifically call for reforming the modes of planning and management, freeing prices, promoting sales, and opening up markets. To this end, the State Council has decided to introduce the following readjustments to its policies on the sugar industry's operation and management:

1. Reforming the modes of planning and management. The State Planning Commission's plans for procuring and allocating sugar will be changed from mandatory planning to guidance planning. Sugar procurement ratios for industrial and commercial enterprises will be abolished, and transportation of sugar will be opened up moderately. During the "Eighth Five-Year Plan," attention should be paid to retooling old sugar mills and to reining in the construction of new mills.

2. Appropriately readjusting the policies on buying and selling sugar. To protect the enthusiasm of sugar farmers, it is necessary to stabilize the purchase prices of sugar and to avoid randomly expanding current sugar acreage. Controls on the ex-factory prices of sugar should be eased, with the state guiding, not dictating, the prices. Industrial and commercial enterprises may negotiate the prices within 10 percent above or below state-guided prices, pricing commensurately with quality. The allocation, wholesale, and retail prices of sugar should also be liberalized.

3. Conducting multichannel operations. Sugar-manufacturing enterprises, sugar wine companies, and other state-run and collective commercial enterprises may engage in sugar wholesale business through multiple channels and with few intermediate links. Commercial wholesale companies, retail shops, supply and marketing cooperatives, and sugar-consuming industrial concerns at all levels may buy sugar directly from industrial and commercial enterprises in sugar-producing areas. Commercial departments should cut intermediate links, reduce distribution charges, introduce seasonal and regional price differentials, institute independent operations, and practice the profit-and-loss responsibility system. Private enterprises and individual industrial and commercial concerns will be forbidden to engage in sugar wholesale business. The state will establish a sugar wholesale market each in the south and the north as a way of gradually introducing market regulatory mechanisms.

4. Increasing sugar sales. After easing controls on the retail prices of sugar, it is necessary to introduce an unlimited supply system in selling sugar to people in urban and rural areas. In particular, it is essential to tap rural markets. Efforts should also be made to appropriately increase the production of sugar goods and to promote the conversion of sugar. Chemical and light industrial departments should control and curtail saccharin production. Food and health departments should enact provisions restricting the production of saccharin for food and beverages. Relevant departments should exercise strict supervision and conduct inspections.

5. Establishing a sugar reserve system at both the central and local levels. The state will establish a sugar reserve system at both the central and local levels, so as to supplement crop failures with bumper harvests and to improve market regulation. The principles for storing sugar are such that central authorities will store sugar that they have imported, and producer and sales regions will hoard domestically produced sugar. State sugar reserves will be gradually separated from commercial sugar operations.

Daily Cites Official on Grain Circulation

HK2211005491 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
12 Nov 91 p 1

[By XINHUA reporter Jiang Jun (1203 6511) and staff reporter Li Jianxing (2621 1696 5281): "China To Speed Up Grain Circulation Structural Reform"]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Nov (RENMIN RIBAO)—China is to speed up the structural reform of grain circulation. Stress will be placed on the purchase and sale system of grain and cooking oil and the enterprises' operational mechanism to gradually build up a grain circulation system and operational mechanism with Chinese characteristics.

At today's national meeting on grain work and grain reservation, Commerce Vice Minister Bai Meiqing indicated that the establishment and improvement of a socialist market system of grain with Chinese characteristics is a key issue in activating grain circulation, and also an important content of the deepened structural reform of grain circulation. He said: China will uphold the principle of integrating the planned economy with market regulation; and gradually set up a complete, multifunctional, flexible, highly efficient, and unified market operational mechanism in accordance with economic rules and the different features of various economic regions. Under the state's macroeconomic guidance, this market system will be based on primary grain markets across the country; mainly rely on regional grain and cooking oil wholesale markets; and be guided by state-level grain wholesale and future markets. These grain markets at different levels are related and complementary to one another.

Bai Meiqing added: To build state-level grain wholesale markets, we should persistently observe standardized criteria, improve the operational mechanism, and optimize service functions. He also disclosed that the Ministry of Commerce will open a higher-grade state-level grain and cooking oil exchange when the opportunity arises. Regional grain wholesale markets should be built into intermediate-level ones which mainly rely on regions and open up certain varieties to the entire country. Primary grain markets will include urban and rural grain retail markets and rural fairs.

Bai Meiqing called for efforts to successfully set up grain markets, strive to run well every new market, and avoid rushing headlong into mass action. In order to prevent blind development of grain markets, China will not open any new regional grain wholesale markets from this winter to the second half of next year.

East Region

Seminar on Pudong Development Held in Shanghai

OW2111154691 Beijing XINHUA in English
1445 GMT 21 Nov 91

[Text] Shanghai, November 21 (XINHUA)—Financial experts from the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, joined their counterparts from a number of countries and China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, today at the opening ceremony of a seminar concerning Pudong's development and fund-raising activities.

The experts discussed fund-raising activities related to "joint funding," a fund-raising method popular worldwide. This seminar will focus on establishing and developing China's stock exchange, investment and trust activities, and raising funds for the development of Pudong.

According to the experts, "joint funding" involves combining small investments to form a large scale joint fund for which stocks are issued to investors. This type funding allows small and medium investments and reduces the investment risk for individual investors. The experts agreed this type of funding is suitable for China's stock market, which is in the early stage of development.

Both foreign and Chinese experts presented lectures concerning fund-raising for and development of the Pudong New Development Zone.

The seminar will close on November 22.

'Joint Fund' Suggested

OW2111182291 Beijing XINHUA in English
1518 GMT 21 Nov 91

[Text] Shanghai, November 21 (XINHUA)—A Chinese expert said today that China should establish a "joint fund" to raise funds for the Pudong Development Zone, while at the same time making every effort to transform enterprises into market-oriented corporations and corporations into share-holding companies.

Guan Jinsheng, the general manager of the Shanghai International Securities Corporation, made the remarks today during a multinational seminar being held in Shanghai, China's largest industrial city.

Over 100 Chinese and overseas banking experts and officials are attending the two-day seminar which will close on Friday.

Guan said that development of the New Pudong District which will require a huge sum of money, and that the establishment of the Shanghai Stock Market, which functions as a fund-raiser, have opened a new avenue for further economic restructuring in China.

China should establish a "joint fund" to attract both overseas and domestic capital, as well as to activate the country's stock markets, according to Guan, who

studied international trade and law at the Liberty University in Belgium and at Cambridge University.

According to Guan, "joint funding" refers to the international practice of establishing a joint fund with small investments by units and individuals. The investors are then issued stocks for their investment.

Guan noted that during the initial stage of development at Pudong, some 100 share-holding companies should be formed with a total capital of over 10 billion U.S. dollars. However, the stocks would not be listed during the next five years.

The 100 companies would be allowed to sell transferable shares valued at some one billion U.S. dollars. The shares would be listed in both domestic and overseas exchanges five years after they are sold, said Guan.

He pointed out that three funds management companies should be opened in the New Pudong District in order to introduce advanced management techniques and experiences, as well as to promote China's funds management companies.

The three management companies could establish a number of "domestic joint funds" and overseas "joint funds" to attract investments in the 100 companies in the form of both investments the ownership of shares, according to the expert.

Enterprises Test Contract Employment System

OW2111135391 Beijing XINHUA in English
1313 GMT 21 Nov 91

[Text] Shanghai, November 21 (XINHUA)—Some 200,000 employees in 80 state enterprises in Shanghai have been involved in a trial contract system for employment.

In June 1991, state enterprises in the city introduced a trial employment and wage system which requires that all employees in state enterprises sign employment contracts. The new system is designed to replace "iron rice bowl" system—a system which ensured permanent employment for workers of state enterprises. In addition, employees will receive differing wages according to their skills, responsibilities and work conditions.

At present, 37 state enterprises have adopted the trial employment system, and 45 other enterprises have adopted the wage system. These enterprises employ over 200,000 members of the city's over five million workforce.

An official from the municipal Labor Department said that the introduction of the trial systems will be combined with the development of a social security system.

An increasing number of state enterprises in Shanghai are expected to adopt the two systems.

Shanghai To Issue Special Stocks to Foreigners*OW2211020491 Beijing XINHUA in English
0152 GMT 22 Nov 91*

[Text] Shanghai, November 21 (XINHUA)—The Shanghai Securities Exchange, one of China's two stock markets, will issue special renminbi-based stocks to foreign investors by the end of this month.

The special stock issue was approved today by the People's Bank of China and the Shanghai municipal government. This will mark the first occasion on which the country has issued shares of state enterprises to foreign investors.

The stock, known as B-stock, will be from the Shanghai Vacuum Electronic Device Corporation Limited. It will have a face value of 100 yuan renminbi per share, and will be sold at a 420 yuan premium.

The issuance of one million shares of the B-stocks will be handled by six brokers, both domestic and foreign.

Investors will only be able to buy and sell the B-stocks at the Shanghai stock market, and foreign investors will be allowed to transfer dividends of the shares or profits abroad after taxation.

The value of the shares will fluctuate according to exchange rates between the renminbi and the U.S. dollar.

The Shanghai Vacuum Electronic Device Corporation is one of the most prosperous enterprises in Shanghai. The price per share for domestic investors now stands at 785.6 yuan for shares with a face value of 100 yuan.

In the near future, the Shenzhen Securities Exchange, China's only other stock market, will also market B-stocks issued by two other domestic companies.

Foreign Consulting Services Develop in Shanghai*OW2011084391 Beijing XINHUA in English
0716 GMT 20 Nov 91*

[Text] Shanghai, November 20 (XINHUA)—Since 1980 when China's first consultation service for foreigners opened in Shanghai, consulting services in the city have experienced rapid development.

At present, Shanghai, the country's largest industrial city, has 32 consulting agencies which employ over 2,600 people. The agencies have provided over 7,000 consultations in numerous areas, including foreign trade, law, technology, banking, and foreign languages.

Consulting services have provided clients with valuable advice concerning strategic issues, and have acted as representatives for numerous overseas funded projects.

Shanghai has completed over 1,200 overseas funded projects valued at over 3.2 billion U.S. dollars using consulting services.

Central-South Region**Foreign Investment Trend in Guangdong Viewed***HK2211013991 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO
in Chinese 6 Nov 91 p 1*

[By reporter Yu Feng (0060 1496) and correspondent Chen Anxian (7115 1344 0341): "Foreign Businessmen Are More Enthusiastic About Investing in Guangdong"]

[Text] Attracted by temptingly high profits and relatively high work efficiency, the trend of foreign investment in Guangdong Province continues to be good. According to statistics, from January to September, 3,128 foreign enterprises were registered, the contracted investment amount was \$4.274 billion, and the registered capital was \$3.206 billion, up 51, 95, and 87 percent respectively over the corresponding period last year. The number of registered foreign enterprises in the province has again set a new record and is among the best in China.

In the first half of the year, Guangdong's industrial and business administrative management departments conducted annual examinations for 10,718 enterprises of "three capital sources." Results of the annual examinations show that the majority of Guangdong's foreign enterprises have entered the "harvest period" and that their profits are gratifying. According to incomplete statistics obtained from data reported by "three capital sources" enterprises in Guangdong, last year foreign businesses reaped a post-tax profit of 1.843 billion yuan and sent 595 million yuan out of China, up 114.5 and 267.2 percent respectively over the previous year. Of the 10 foreign enterprises that earned the highest foreign exchange from export appraised throughout China this year, six were from Guangdong, including the Shenzhen Kanjia Electronics Company Limited and the Sanyo Electric and Machines (Shekou) Company Limited. Of the 10 foreign enterprises that made the largest profits in China, four were from Guangdong, including the Guangzhou Iron and Steel Company Limited and the Guangdong Peugeot Automobile Company Limited.

Since the beginning of the year, in order to promote the rapid development of foreign enterprises, many cities have set up joint examination and approval organizations, or called "comprehensive" service organizations. They offer comprehensive services ranging from planning and registration for items, thus greatly increasing work efficiency. In order to facilitate application by foreign businesses, the provincial Industrial and Business Administrative Management Bureau, which is in charge of examining and approving "three capital sources" enterprises and issues licenses to them, has delegated the powers of examination, approval, and license issuance to the local industrial and business administrative management departments in 14 cities. For those cities that do not have the examination, approval, and license issuance powers, the bureau implemented a system by which foreign businesses are first examined and approved in the cities, thus eliminating

wasted time resulting from foreign businesses' lack of understanding of the examination and approval procedures and other formalities. Now, if a foreign business in Guangdong meets the statutory requirements, it can usually obtain a business license in three or four days, 26 days less than the time specified by the state.

Remarkable profits and speedy work efficiency have made foreign businesses more and more enthusiastic about investing in Guangdong. From January to September, the number of newly registered foreign enterprises in Guangdong exceeded last year's total number, which had been the highest in the province's history, with an average monthly increase of 117 enterprises over that of last year.

Deng Hongxun Attends Malpractice Conference

HK2211013491 Haikou Hainan People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Nov 91

[Excerpts] Bao Keming, provincial party committee Standing Committee member, executive vice governor, and provincial malpractice-rectification leading group leader, delivered a speech at the second provincial professional malpractice rectification work conference convened yesterday [19 November]. [passage omitted]

In his speech, Bao Keming first affirmed the first-stage provincial professional malpractice rectification work achievements. Bao Keming said: The provincial professional malpractice rectification work has enjoyed a good momentum and yielded excellent results, which can be seen in the following five main aspects:

1. We carried out extensive ideological education and organizational mobilization; [passage omitted]
2. We established and improved relevant organizations and institutions and thereby provided an organizational guarantee for comprehensive and in-depth professional malpractice rectification work; [passage omitted]
3. We carried out investigations in light of the local realities, bringing to light many professional malpractices; [passage omitted]
4. We followed the principle of simultaneously exposing and rectifying professional malpractices; [passage omitted]
5. We found clues to a number of professional law and discipline-violation cases and handled a number of them. [passage omitted]

Bao Keming forwarded the following six requirements with an eye on successfully attaining the second-stage professional malpractice rectification work goal:

1. To continue to successfully carry out ideological education and organizational mobilization; [passage omitted]
2. To concentrate efforts on and give precedence to in-depth investigations;

3. To speed up investigation into and handling of major and serious cases;

4. To implement relevant policies correctly and strictly;

5. To build leading bodies in charge of professional malpractice rectification work successfully;

6. To strive to bring to an earlier end, preferably before the end of next February, the work of harnessing indiscriminate charges, fines, and apportionments. [passage omitted]

The conference was attended by comrades in charge of the provincial party committee, people's representatives' conference, government, Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Committee, Discipline Inspection Commission, Higher People's Court, and People's Procuratorate; including Deng Hongxun, Liu Jianfeng, Wei Zefang, Wang Houhong, Dong Fanyuan, Pan Qiongxiang, Peng Qingping, Mao Zhijun, Zhou Song, Lin Hongzao, Tian Zhongmu, and Li Tianxiang. [passage omitted]

Urges Greater Efforts

HK2211132591 Haikou Hainan People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Nov 91

[Excerpts] At the second provincial professional malpractice rectification work conference which concluded yesterday [20 November], Deng Hongxun, provincial party committee secretary, emphatically pointed out: Though progress has been registered in our provincial professional malpractice rectification work, we are still confronted with an arduous task in this regard. All departments and units must strive to carry this work through to the end in accordance with the relevant requirements and in a down-to-earth manner. [passage omitted]

When speaking of future professional malpractice rectification work, Deng Hongxun laid stress on the following aspects:

1. All departments and units must strengthen leadership over professional malpractice rectification work. To this end, it is necessary to set up specialized institutions, beef up specialized forces, and improve coordination among all the parties concerned;
2. It is necessary to organize specialized forces to step up investigations into various major and serious cases involving all key trades and professions on the basis of fully mobilizing the masses. [passage omitted]
3. It is necessary to strictly implement all relevant policies, conscientiously investigate and handle various major and serious cases, draw a clear line of demarcation between contradictions of different types, conduct mainly positive education among the vast majority of people, adhere to the unity-criticism-unity principle, learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones, and cure the sickness to save the patient;
4. It is necessary to rectify simultaneously the malpractices and advocate healthy practices. To this end, it is necessary simultaneously to step up investigations into

cases of professional malpractices and speed up the establishment of professional rules and regulations with an eye to putting an end to various professional malpractices and fostering a fine style.

Comrade Deng Hongxun concluded: Hainan is full of promise. A lot of our local resources are being rapidly exploited. He expressed the hope that party organizations at all levels across the province will further strengthen leadership over and deepen professional malpractice rectification work, create a favorable reform environment for investors, and strive to push ahead with Hainan's economic construction.

Comrades in charge of the Zhanxian County CPC Committee, the Sanya CPC Committee, Haikou Customs, and the provincial Foreign Affairs Office gave accounts of their first-stage professional malpractice rectification work experiences at the conference.

Also attending the conference were: Leaders of the provincial CPC Committee, provincial people's representatives conference Standing Committee, provincial government, provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Committee, provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, provincial Higher People's Court, and provincial People's Procuratorate; including Liu Jianfeng, Bao Keming, Wei Zefang, Li Zhimin, Wang Houhong, Dong Fanyuan, Pan Qiongxiang, Meng Qingping, Xin Yejiang, Chen Suhou, Wang Xueping, Zhou Song, Lin Hongzao, Tian Zhongmu, and Li Tianxiang.

Bao Keming, provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee member, executive vice provincial governor, and provincial professional malpractice-rectification leading group leader presided over the conference.

The conference was attended by a total of 1,200 people, including leaders of various cities and counties, cadres at and above deputy department level from various organs directly under the provincial organs, persons in charge of various central units based in Hainan, and others.

North Region

Chen Xitong Stresses Observation of Laws

OW1311010091 Beijing Central Television Program
One Network in Mandarin 1445 GMT 8 Nov 91

[From the "Night News" program]

[Text] The sixth Beijing municipal work meeting on democracy and the legal system opened today. Speaking at the meeting, Chen Xitong, state councillor and concurrently mayor of Beijing, said: In enforcing the legal system, it is of utmost importance to do things according to the law. Law enforcement remains a weak link in our work. Leading cadres should set good examples in observing and enforcing the law.

According to a briefing, Beijing's legislative bodies have so far formulated 44 statutes and resolutions and more than

500 sets of government regulations. [Video shows Chen Xitong addressing an audience of about 100 people]

Tianjin Adopts Suggestions in Housing Reform

OW2111052891 Beijing XINHUA in English
0514 GMT 21 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 21 (XINHUA)—Tianjin municipal government has revised its housing reform draft in line with workers' opinions and suggestions, according to WORKERS' DAILY [GONGREN RIBAO].

The Beijing-based paper said that right after the draft was publicized last August, the municipal Federation of Trade Unions organized wide-ranging discussions among two million workers.

The federation conducted a poll among 40,000 workers and submitted their opinions to the government decision makers.

In response, the housing reform officials have made more than 20 changes in the draft.

Northeast Region

He Zhukang on Internal Mechanisms of Enterprises

SK1011114491 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese
4 Sep 91 pp 1, 4

[Text] During an inspection tour to Jilin city, He Zhukang, secretary of the provincial party committee, pointed out: To invigorate state-run large and medium-sized enterprises, we must make great efforts to change the internal mechanisms in enterprises while firmly implementing all policies formulated by the central authorities as well as the provincial and city authorities, accelerate the pace of technological transformation, strengthen enterprise management, run the plants strictly, raise their internal vitality, and solve fundamental problems.

From 31 August to 2 September, Comrade He Zhukang conducted investigations and study in Jilin city to find ways to invigorate state-run large and medium-sized enterprises. He inspected the Jilin Chemical Fiber Plant and the Jiangcheng Distillery, which have witnessed fairly great changes this year. He held a forum of responsible persons of state-run large and medium-sized enterprises and a forum of responsible persons of departments in charge of comprehensive economic management. He also offered important opinions for the next step of economic work.

He Zhukang pointed out: The situation in the Soviet Union is turbulent, the international situation is severe, and the task of opposing peaceful evolution is arduous. We have many tasks to perform, and the most fundamental one is to push economic work forward. Among all tasks, economic work is the focus, industry is the priority, and the key is to invigorate state-run large and medium-sized enterprises. Since the beginning of this

year, the whole province's industrial production situation has been gradually improving. However, we should not be satisfied with this. We should recognize that we face complex situations and many difficulties, and the prospects for improving enterprises are not optimistic. We redouble efforts to grasp the work, particularly the current favorable opportunities; consider problems on a long-term basis; and more thoroughly solve from an overall point of view the problem of the lack of vitality of enterprises and study issues of enhancing the development momentum of enterprises. State-run large and medium-sized enterprises are the backbone of socialism, and they should fully display their role in the modernization drive.

He Zhukang said: Since the beginning of this year, the central, provincial, and city (prefectural and autonomous prefectural) authorities have formulated a series of policies and measures for invigorating state-run large and medium-sized enterprises. Judging from the present situation, the main problems concerning the internal environment have already been solved. We must strengthen the internal vitality of enterprises through reform. First, we must change the internal mechanism in enterprises faster. Practice shows that it will be very difficult to solve fundamental problems without invigorating the internal mechanism in enterprises. Therefore, we should proceed by reforming the labor personnel and distribution systems of enterprises and promote change in the internal mechanism. All localities should dare to proceed from reality and study some new methods of encouragement. Enterprise work has its own regular patterns. We should explore and have a good command of these regular patterns through reforms. Reform will meet with resistance. In a certain sense, reform means hacking one's way through difficulties and a struggle to overcome backwardness to become advanced. When doing anything, it is impossible to win approval from all the people. We may do it as long as a majority of people support it. We should not wait but do it firmly if we are sure of success. We must have courage to advance in a pioneering spirit and do it unswervingly. Reforms means to advance in the course of explorations. It is impossible to be absolutely correct in all things. As long as they are correct in an overall sense and the orientation is right, we should support them.

Second, we should accelerate the change of enterprise technology and equipment levels and the pace of technological transformation. The equipment in a considerable number of our enterprises is outdated, their technology is backward, and their products lack competitiveness. It is difficult for them to have great vitality and development momentum even though their internal mechanisms have been changed. So, during the Eighth Five-Year Plan, we must regard the acceleration of enterprise technological transformation as one of the important strategic tasks and should grasp it well. We should pool financial and material resources and try every possible way to support enterprises' technological transformation. Government departments should stop interfering with the enterprises' specific production and

operational activities. They should be more concerned about their technological transformation, set demands on them, actively offer plans and methods for them, and help them solve practical difficulties. We should not set restrictions on real technological transformation projects. All sectors should create conditions to support them. In general, we have failed to adequately study enterprise technological transformation, and our efforts in this field are not concentrated. If we fail to understand the importance of this issue, we will be in a passive situation.

Third, we should strengthen management and run plants strictly. Without strict demands and scientific management, it is impossible for enterprises to be orderly and have a vigorous mental state. The practices of some advanced enterprises, such as Jilin Chemical Company and Jilin Chemical Fiber Plant, have fully proved that the most important measure for enhancing the vitality of enterprises is to manage enterprises strictly. It is not realistic to conduct technological transformation and let management lag behind. Only by running plants strictly and strengthening management can we enhance the quality of products and economic efficiency. All people know the theory of strengthening management. As for the issues of how to strengthen management and what forms we should adopt, we must conscientiously study methods and ways to solve them. To invigorate enterprises, the management sector has the greatest potential. As some plant director said, this is a treasure we have not fully developed. The failure to manage enterprises strictly is a general problem formed over a long period of time. A general talk will not help. Only by relying on consolidating discipline, grasping management work realistically and firmly, and establishing a normal production work order can we create conditions for comprehensively strengthening management. Consolidating labor discipline and pinpointing priorities are the best ways to strengthen management. Various conditions in the Jilin Chemical Fiber Plant were not good, but it succeeded in invigorating itself by relying on strict scientific management. Its methods and the results it achieved are very persuasive. To strengthen management, leaders must first be determined, set examples by their own conduct, and dare to grasp and manage; second, we should mobilize the masses and boost the enthusiasm of the broad masses of workers; third, we must win support from organs at the higher level and solve the trouble of plant directors. Prospects are bright for mobilizing the masses to participate in enterprise management. We must have strict discipline and management and redouble efforts in this work. We should grasp industrial production as well as other work this way.

In the course of investigation and study, He Zhukang pointed out: To invigorate enterprises, we must explore more ways to solve the issue of the leadership system on the job. The internal leadership system of enterprises should be gradually standardized and institutionalized. Things that should be studied by the party committee and determined by plant directors must be stipulated institutionally. By no means should they be changed because of personnel reshuffle. We should minimize the degree of working as one pleases and enable leading

bodies to coordinate their work so as to display their integrated function. The issue of a leadership system also involves the relationship between competent government departments and enterprises. Which things should be taken charge of by enterprises or by government departments must be gradually standardized. Now we have the principles, but there is too much flexibility and working as one pleases. We should gradually sum up experience and clearly define the principles in the course of practice.

During the forums, He Zhukang emphatically pointed out: To invigorate enterprises, we have to rely on plant directors to do the kind of that makes them bear heavy responsibilities and withstand a great pressure. We should support plant directors in various aspects, create a relaxed environment for them to perform their tasks, and enable them to concentrate their energy on grasping production and management. When seeing more than 140 certificates of citation and plaques in the meeting room of an enterprise, He Zhukang pointed out sternly: Too many appraisal and award activities will waste money and manpower and will put a great burden on enterprises. This has no practical use. We are now engaging in the commodity economy. We should not rely on the appraisals of a few persons to determine the quality of a product, but should rely on the market. He reaffirmed that the stipulations of the State Council and the provincial government on stopping all sorts of inspections and appraisals at all levels are in effect for the time being. He pointed out that all sorts of appraisal activities at all levels should be stopped without exception and that no such activities of this sort should be conducted this year. If some people continue to engage in these kinds of activities, enterprises may resist them and promptly report the case to the higher levels. Let the governments personally organize those who enthusiastically engage in conducting inspection and appraisal activities of money-losing enterprises to help them solve difficulties and change their outlook so that they can change their ideology and concepts in the course of practice and realistically do some practical things for enterprises. He Zhukang also pointed out: Government departments should raise work efficiency, foster an ideology of serving enterprises, and set fewer restrictions, but render more services. Enterprises are very anxious about many things now, but as soon as these problems are brought to our comrades they lose their urgency. One item requires scores of official seals. Can the number of seals be reduced? As for those that do need a seal, we should adopt the method of handling and examining them and giving approval in a centralized manner. It is necessary to clearly understand that we must be responsible for approval and denial. By no means should we simply nod or shake our head to show approval or disapproval. Invigorating enterprises is the common responsibility of all sectors, and all sectors should contribute to it.

During his investigation and study in Jilin city, He Zhukang also solicited the opinions of responsible persons of the city people's congress and the city committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and some retired veteran comrades on ways to

successfully carry out economic work and to invigorate state-run large and medium-sized enterprises.

Wang Zhongyu on Ending Enterprise Deficits

SK2211082391 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese
17 Sep 91 p 1

[Text] The two-day provincial report meeting on the work of ending deficits recently ended in Jilin. Governor Wang Zhongyu and Vice Governor Wang Yukun listened to briefings on the previous eight months' deficit ending work given by various localities, and devised specific tasks for the last three and a half months of the work.

Comrade Wang Zhongyu pointed out at the meeting: Since the beginning of this year, the whole province, from the higher to the lower levels, have done a great deal of work in connection with the target of ending deficits and increasing profits. So far, we have achieved a portion of the expected results in the work of ending deficits. First, the trend of the over-rapid growth of deficits was initially checked. Since May, the monthly deficits declined gradually, and the amount of deficits in August was the lowest among the previous months, showing a decline of 20 percent from the average deficits of the previous seven months. Second, the number of enterprises that eliminated deficits increased continuously. By the end of August, out of all the province's budgetary industrial enterprises that suffered deficits, 92 ended deficits, which amounted to 51.20 million yuan. Third, the deficits of most of the cities and counties declined. Tonghua successively maintained "four rises and one decline;" namely, a rise in output value, sales, profits and taxes, and financial revenue and a decline in deficits. Tonghua County, in addition to having no deficits, witnessed a trend of persistently increasing profits at a rate of more than 20 percent. Fourth, some money-losing enterprises noticeably improved their internal management and gradually deepened their work of tapping internal potential.

While affirming the achievements, Comrade Wang Zhongyu said: Due to various reasons, the number of money-losing enterprises in our province showed no sign of decline. Although the deficit trend slowed, the amount of deficits continued to rise. From January to August, 410, or 40.2 percent of the province's budgetary industrial enterprises, suffered deficits, and the amount of deficits was 318.41 million yuan, up 23.3 percent from the same period of the previous year, exceeding the annual deficit control target by 27 percent. The main reason for this is that the amount of deficits created by the increased number of money-losing enterprises covered up the amount of deficits made up by enterprises; the amount of deficits created by selling products of the previous year accounted for 34 percent of the total amount of deficits. Judging from the present situation, there was a distinctive feature in our province's industrial deficits; namely, vast deficits were concentrated in key industries, enterprises, and products. The deficits incurred by the light industrial, textile, and metallurgical

industries increased respectively by 49.4 percent, 120 percent, and 96.9 percent over the same period the previous year; and the amount of deficits incurred by these three industries accounted for 57.4 percent of the total amount of deficits. By the end of August, there were 79 major money-losing enterprises, each with a deficit of more than 1 million yuan, and their deficits accounted for 72.7 percent of the total amount of the deficits. The deficits created by the three major products—sugar, coal, and chemical fertilizers—accounted for 36.1 percent of the total amount of deficits. These three aspects are the emphases which we should pay attention to during the last stage of the effort to end deficits this year.

Comrade Wang Zhongyu specifically analyzed the main reasons for our province's industrial deficits. First, problems concerning the structures were fairly prominent. The heavy industrial sector suffered fairly great deficits, and the light industrial sector was poor in technology. The product cost of heavy industrial enterprises and heavy industrial raw material enterprises was high, and their profit rate was low, making them unable to stand any "sign of disturbance or trouble." During the last two years, about 300 enterprises across the province suffered deficits, of these more than 40 percent were heavy industrial enterprises. Light industry was started quite late, and its technology was low and the competitiveness was weak. Many industries had to rely on raw materials from outside the province, and thus they were greatly affected by the rise in the prices of raw materials. The price of raw cotton rose by 25 to 28 percent, thus affecting our province's textile industry and making it suffer a loss of more than 84 million yuan in income. However, there were very few factors to cover this. Second, there were many historical factors. The equipment of old enterprises were outdated and their methods and technology were backward, their material consumption was high, and their product level was low; their defaults in payment were big and their burdens were heavy. Third, they were extensive in management and imperfect in administration. The economic and technical targets of more than 60 percent of enterprises under the provincial Light Industrial Department were lower than the national average. Fourth, the overstocked goods aggravated the deficits. A survey of 152 money-losing enterprises showed that 98 varieties of staple products worth 873.15 million yuan were stockpiled. It was estimated that the latent deficits reached 157.59 million yuan.

Comrade Wang Zhongyu pointed out in particular: We must not slacken our efforts to make up the deficits so as to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in the economic situation of the industrial sector this year. We should strengthen enterprise management, raise product quality, develop new products, and improve the enterprise organizational structure and product mix by grasping the work of ending deficits. This year, the key to achieving a fundamental turn for the better in the economic situation lies in our efforts to fulfill the task of ending deficits of the last few months. Therefore, he stressed the following:

Efforts should be made to further enhance understanding. To grasp economic work, we must give priority to industry. To grasp industry, we must pay attention to ending deficits and regard this work as a priority. Grasping the priority of ending deficits means gaining an initiative in the current economic work. On the basis of profoundly recognizing this work, we should overcome the sentiments of fearing hardships, advance despite difficulties, and grasp the work through to the end.

Efforts should be made to understand major money-losing enterprises. All localities and departments should "examine" major money-losing enterprises one by one, place emphasis in enterprise management, and improve them in the course of "examination" until beneficial results are achieved. It is necessary to formulate monthly appraisal targets for ending deficits and targets for tapping internal potential, and conduct appraisals strictly. We must organize work groups to stay at selected enterprises that suffer serious deficits, be determined to rapidly readjust the enterprise leading bodies that should be readjusted, and must not tolerate them. It is necessary to manage money-losing enterprises strictly. No bonuses should be issued to them. If they continue to incur deficits, the wages of their workers must be reduced.

Efforts should be made to accelerate the pace of readjustment. At present, we should give special attention to readjusting the product mix to enhance its adaptability, and in line with the practice of "linking reduction of overstocked goods with the granting of loans," carry out more projects that "require a short construction period but yield quick returns and high efficiency," and enable the readjustment of product mix to yield beneficial results as quickly as possible. In the readjustment of the organizational structure, we must make up our mind to merge or suspend the production of those enterprises with no market for their products and no transformation direction, and whose capital cannot cover the debts.

Efforts should be made to firmly implement all policies and use them to promote the work of ending deficits. All localities should hold "policy training classes," organize principal responsible persons of relevant departments and enterprises to study and understand policies, and discuss how to make good use of them in an effort to promote the work of ending deficits and increasing profits.

Efforts should be made to strengthen organizational leadership. All localities and departments should have a sense of urgency and pressure in this work, realistically include it on the leaders' agenda, grasp it firmly, carefully, and specifically, and not just give a general call. It is necessary to further reinforce and strengthen will-power to end deficits and to grasp the work well.

Responsible persons of various provincial-level departments and bureaus responsible for industrial work and relevant departments in charge of comprehensive economic work attended the report meeting. Relevant industrial departments and bureaus held discussions

with various localities on how to "examine" 79 money-losing enterprises which have incurred deficits of more than 1 million yuan. The "examination" work is scheduled to end by the end of September.

Speaks on Managerial Autonomy

SK2211022091 Changchun Jilin People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1030 GMT 21 Nov 91

[Text] At today's provincial conference on the experiment of giving managerial autonomy to enterprises and transforming their mechanisms, Governor Wang Zhongyu emphasized: Granting managerial autonomy to enterprises and transforming their mechanism is necessary to improving large and medium-sized enterprises. The key to this work lies in the fundamental transformation of the government's functions and the focus should be placed on the transformation of the managerial mechanisms of enterprises.

Wang Zhongyu pointed out in his speech: The most important ways to improve large and medium-sized enterprises are reform and reestablishment of the managerial mechanisms of large and medium-sized state enterprises. How should we push enterprises to the market? The key to this lies in successfully affecting two transformations. As far as government departments are concerned, their current major task is to transform their functions to allow enterprises to carry out production and management independently according to market demand. As far as enterprises are concerned, their major task is to transform their mechanisms and, starting with the worker recruitment, personnel, and income distribution systems, reform their systems, strengthen their management, assume full responsibility for their own profits and losses, and gradually accomplish a comprehensive transformation of their managerial mechanisms to new ones.

Speaking on the transformation of government functions, Wang Zhongyu pointed out that first, governments at all levels should restandardize their behavior according to the requirements of development in the current reform. He said: The provincial work conference clearly stipulated that from now on, governments, in principle, should be responsible for merely three aspects of work of enterprises; namely, the leading bodies, the contracts, and the ratio of wage to economic performance, when exercising direct administration of enterprises and allow enterprises to assume full responsibility for other work. Based on this requirement, governments at all levels should straighten out their administrative functions, immediately transform the direct administrative functions that go beyond these three aspects of work, and adopt economic and legal means to give more indirect guidance to enterprises and regulate their economic operation. Second, governments should pay attention to the formulation of various economic development plans and economic policies and laws. Third, they should learn to use economic and legal means to manage the economy and enterprises to prevent the

economic and legal means from becoming administrative means. Fourth, they should make conscientious efforts to reduce the burdens on enterprises and provide services to them.

Speaking on the transformation of the managerial mechanisms of enterprises, Wang Zhongyu said: To transform their mechanisms, enterprises should first transform their ideas on management. Second, starting with the establishment of the cadre employment system, the contract system applied to all staff members and workers, and the post and skill wage system, enterprises should intensify efforts to carry out supporting reforms within themselves. He said: The pilot enterprises should eliminate the demarcation line between cadres and workers and enforce the cadre employment system. Their workers should all be managed under contract so that the practice of common big pot can be thoroughly eliminated. Regarding reform of the wage system, they should phase in the multiform distribution system with the post and skill wage system as the major form and decide on the wage scales according to work posts and the actual skills of workers to widen the difference in wages, so that workers' labor performance can be linked more directly to the remuneration for their labor. Third, they should establish a mechanism for self-restraint focusing on full responsibility for their own profits and losses. During the current experimental work, we should have more courage to probe into this aspect of work, draw up, in line with the degree of the managerial autonomy of enterprises, the procedures for them to assume full responsibility for their profits and losses, and establish the enterprise risk fund, the worker risk mortgage fund, and the management risk mortgage fund that [words indistinct]. The 50 pilot enterprises should adopt the new system of assuming full responsibility for their own profits and losses after they are given managerial autonomy to ensure that they retain more profits when they earn more and assume full responsibility for their losses. Their default in payment is not permitted and those who suffer serious deficits and whose property is unable to offset their debts should be declared bankrupt.

In conclusion, Wang Zhongyu emphasized: All localities should establish corresponding leading organizations and organize specialized work bodies to attend to the experimental work of giving managerial autonomy to enterprises and transforming their mechanisms.

Jilin People's Congress Standing Committee Meets

SK2111042691 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Sep 91 p 1

[By reporter Yu Shui (0060 3055): "The 24th Standing Committee Meeting of the Seventh Jilin Provincial People's Congress Discusses Implementing the Economic and Social Development Plan and the Budget]

[Text] On 15 and 16 September, the 24th Standing Committee meeting of the seventh provincial people's congress held group meetings to discuss the "Report on

Implementing the 1991 Jilin Provincial National Economic and Social Development Plan" and the "Report on Implementing the 1991 Jilin Provincial Budget." Standing Committee members maintained: These reports affirm the achievements, point out existing problems, and also set forth feasible measures for solving problems. Now we should concentrate on how to implement the measures to realize a fundamental turn for the better in the provincial economy.

Chen Zhenkang, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and Zhang Mingpan and Zhang Liye, Standing Committee members of the provincial people's congress, said: The province develops production but registers a reduction in economic results. A large amount of revenue has not been collected, and there are great financial difficulties. The unreasonable industrial structure is the fundamental reason for this situation. In particular, the technology and the equipment are backward, the product mix is not suitable to the market demands, large amounts of products are kept in stock, and enterprises are behind in paying taxes and profits. To invigorate enterprises, particularly large and medium-sized enterprises, we should not only strengthen inherent management but also create good external conditions. Governments at various levels should conscientiously implement the "enterprise law" and delegate full decision-making powers to enterprises. We should strive to reduce enterprises' burden and try to clear up "debt chains." We should provide enterprises with good policies, funds, and construction scales to help them conduct technological transformation and to turn science and technology into productive forces as soon as possible. We should strengthen enterprise management and be determined to force the enterprises with larger amounts of overstocked products and the money-losing enterprises to close down, to manufacture other products, or to merge with other enterprises.

Ke Muyun, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and Cai Bangheng, Standing Committee members of the provincial people's congress, maintained: Some enterprises spare no high-interest loans to seek output value and maintain production speed. As a result, they fail to market their products, and they have more products in stock. They suffer big decreases in economic results and bear heavier burden.

Qian Guangying and Jin Guang, Standing Committee members of the provincial people's congress, suggested: To solve the province's financial difficulties, we should also strengthen the management of tax revenues and collect the taxes that should be collected. We should strengthen the work of clearing up fines, expropriations, and unauthorized departmental coffers; tighten various unnecessary expenses; and strengthen the improvement of administrative honesty.

Personnel Appointed, Dismissed

SK2211002091 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese
19 Sep 91 p 1

[Text] Personnel appointments and dismissals were adopted at the 24th Standing Committee meeting of the Seventh Jilin Provincial People's Congress on 18 September 1991.

Appointments:

Yang Hexiang [2799 0735 4382] is appointed deputy secretary general of the Jilin Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and concurrently chairman of the General Office of the Standing Committee.

Liu Shulin [0791 2885 2651] is appointed (concurrent) chairman of the provincial People's Air Defence Office.

Xu Honglin [6079 3163 2651] is appointed director of the provincial Supervisory Department.

Lu Anping [7627 1344 1627] is appointed director of the provincial Public Health Department.

Liu Yi [0791 5030] is appointed chief procurator of the Baicheng Prefectural branch of the Jilin Provincial People's Procuratorate.

Dismissals:

Yu Weizhi is dismissed from the post of director of the provincial Supervisory Department.

Zhao Guozhu is dismissed from the post of member of the Procuratorial Committee under the provincial People's Procuratorate.

Dong Su is dismissed from the post of member of the provincial People's Procuratorate.

Zhuang Chao is dismissed from the post of member of the provincial People's Procuratorate.

Conference on Township Enterprise Role in Exports

SK2211001891 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese
26 Sep 91 p 1

[Text] The provincial conference on town and township enterprises export work ended on 25 September. The conference summed up the experience in developing an export-oriented economy and building the "trade-industrial-agricultural" export commodity production bases gained by town and township enterprises across the province. It studied and arranged export targets, tasks, and measures of town and township enterprises for the Eighth Five-Year Plan and for the next 10 years.

The conference maintained: Town and township enterprises have suddenly come to the forefront in developing foreign export trade and have become a key force in the province's foreign export trade. Last year town and township enterprises exported 178 million yuan in goods, 14.5 times the amount of 1985. The number of export and foreign exchange-earning enterprises rose to

165. There were 13 joint ventures and cooperative enterprises. There were more than 150 varieties of export goods. Forty-nine products were exempt from customs examinations.

The conference pointed out: The rapid development of town and township enterprises over the past years has laid a solid foundation for exporting goods and creating foreign exchange. Simultaneously, with abundant natural resources, the province has provided town and township enterprises with superior material conditions for exporting products and creating foreign exchange. The preferential policies, as formulated by the provincial party committee and the provincial government over the past years, have created a fine social and economic environment for town and township enterprises.

The conference maintained: Assimilating new technology, developing new products, and expanding and pioneering new international cooperation spheres is the key to helping town and township enterprises export products, create foreign exchange, and develop new products. Meanwhile, we should deepen reform; follow the path of integrating trade with industry and agriculture; and gradually set up a mechanism that production, supply, and marketing are steadily coordinated with one another. Trade, industry, and agriculture are integrated. We should improve the product quality and realistically strengthen management.

The conference urged: All localities should strengthen leadership, form cohesive power, and create a good environment for town and township enterprises to create foreign exchange. All provincial-level departments concerned, particularly planning, foreign trade, banking, tax, commodity inspection, customs, and industrial and commercial departments, should show initiative in supporting and serving the export work of town and township enterprises. Governments at various levels should grasp the implementation of policy measures and work out policies to arouse the enthusiasm of town and township enterprises in developing an export-oriented economy. Simultaneously, we should strengthen investigation and study, upgrade government coordination and services to a new level, and make new efforts to achieve a new breakthrough in the export and foreign exchange earnings of town and township enterprises.

Jilin CPPCC Official Cai Qiyun Dies 1 Sep

*SK2211085991 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese
11 Sep 91 p 1*

[Excerpts] Comrade Cai Qiyun, member of the National Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] Committee, vice chairman of the Jilin provincial CPPCC Committee, member of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League Central Committee, chairman of the Jilin provincial Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, honorary president of the Jilin provincial Federation of Taiwan Compatriots, vice chairman of the Jilin provincial Overseas Fellowship Party, and professor of the Jilin Agriculture University,

died after a long illness, after all lifesaving efforts proved ineffective, in Changchun on 1 September. He was 75 years old.

When Comrade Cai Qiyun was in the hospital for treatment, leading comrades from the Jilin provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government, and the provincial CPPCC Committee; including He Zhukang, Wang Zhongyu, Zhang Fengqi, Huo Mingguang, and Liu Yunzhao; some veteran comrades from the provincial level organs; and responsible persons from the united front work department under the provincial party committee, the provincial level democratic parties, and the relevant mass organizations; successively went to the hospital to check on his condition. Also comforting Comrade Cai Qiyun at the hospital were Qian Zhengying, vice chairman of the National CPPCC Committee; Lin Liyun, member of the National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee and the Overseas Chinese Affairs Committee under the NPC Standing Committee; and Wu Ketai, member of the National CPPCC Standing Committee and of the Central Presidium of Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, who were making inspection tours in Jilin Province. After Comrade Cai Qiyun's death, the leading comrades of the provincial level organs, including Du Qinglin, Gu Changchun, Wu Yixia, Feng Ximing, Gao Wen, and Luo Yuejia; and Zhang Tienan, director of the united front work department under the provincial party committee, went to Cai's home to comfort his family.

Comrade Cai Qiyun came from Taibei city of Taiwan Province. He was born in Japan in August 1916 and returned to Taiwan with his uncle in 1921. He went to Japan again to study in 1934 and successively attended the First Tokyo High School and the Tokyo Empire University, in which he obtained a bachelor's degree in agriculture. After his graduation, he returned to the motherland in 1942 and was employed as a teacher in a high school in Keshan County in Heilongjiang Province. After liberation in 1949, he successively assumed the posts of instructor, director of the department, and associated professor in the Heilongjiang Agriculture Junior College and the Beian Agriculture College. In 1958 he began to teach at the Changchun Agriculture College (predecessor of Jilin Agriculture University). [passage omitted]

The remains of Comrade Cai Qiyun were cremated on 10 September and his ashes were placed in the Changchun Revolutionary Cemetery.

Thai Businessman Visits Jilin Province 21 Nov

*SK2211033491 Changchun Jilin People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2200 GMT 21 Nov 91*

[Text] Mr. (Lu Yueheng), president of the agricultural and animal husbandry enterprises of the Chia Tai Group from Thailand, arrived in Changchun on 21 November upon invitation. Jilin's economic cooperation with the Chia Tai Group has developed continuously over the past few years

and the undertakings jointly invested by both sides have flourished and produced encouraging results.

Mr. (Lu Yuesheng) inspected Jilin's animal feed production, meat processing, and breeding of brooding and table chickens. That evening, Sang Fengwen, secretary

general of the provincial government, met with Mr. (Lu Yuesheng) and his party. Leading persons of the provincial Planning and Economic Commission, the provincial Foreign Affairs Office, the provincial Grain Department, the Jilin Chia Tai Limited Company, and the Jilin (Deda) Limited Company were present at the meeting.

Ministry Orders DPP To Submit Platform*OW1811091191 Taipei CNA in English 0822 GMT
18 Nov 91*

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 18 (CNA)—The Ministry of the Interior served notice on the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) last Saturday to submit to the ministry within a week a copy of its party platform.

Interior Minister Wu Po-hsiung said last Saturday that the DPP platform, which contains a "Taiwan independence clause," obviously violates Article 2 of the Civic Organization Law. The article prohibits civic organizations from advocating the separation of the national territory.

Wu said the DPP must submit a copy of its party platform to the Interior Ministry according to law, because the platform is a part of the DPP's charter.

The DPP, which has been widely condemned for adding the secessionist clause to its platform last month, refused to send a copy of its party platform to the ministry last week, saying that the Civic Organization Law only requires political parties to submit their charters, not their party platforms, to the Interior Ministry.

New Political Group Names Assembly Candidates*OW2211132891 Taipei Voice of Free China
in English 0200 GMT 22 Nov 91*

[From the "News" program]

[Text] A recently established political group Wednesday [20 November] recruited three top government officials and a businessman to run in December election of the Second National Assembly. The National Democratic Nonpartisan Alliance nominated Senior Presidential Adviser Kao Yu-shu, State Minister Huang Shih-cheng, Department of Health Director Chang Po-Ya, and (Wu Tong-sheng) of the Shinkwang Group to (?replace seats) at the assembly.

The alliance stressed that the four were invited to join because of their professional knowledge and lack of affiliation with any party.

President Li Lauds Role in APEC Meeting*OW2211113991 Taipei Voice of Free China
in English 0200 GMT 22 Nov 91*

[From the "News" program]

[Text] President Li Teng-hui said on Wednesday [20 November] that attending the third annual Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation [APEC] Conference in Seoul in mid-November marks another major diplomatic success for the ROC [Republic of China]. That follows a similar (?chance) of participation in an annual meeting of the Asian Development Bank in Peking two years ago.

Li made the remarks in his capacity as the chairman of the ruling Kuomintang after hearing a report on the APEC

conference by Economic Minister Vincent Siew during the weekly meeting of the party Central Standing Committee.

Siew told the committee that attending the conference has set a good model for the nation's future participation in other international organizations and activities. For the first time ever, the three Chinese economies—that is, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Mainland China—were simultaneously allowed into the group on equal footing.

Siew said he neither took the initiative in contacting the Peking delegation nor shunned it. He did shake hands, though, with Peking's Foreign Minister and delegation leader Chien Chi-chen [Qian Qichen], he said. The actions, he said, were approved by ministers from other member countries.

Siew stressed that Taipei's method for entering the group cannot be totally applied to its bid to rejoin GATT. Taipei's and Peking's applications should be handled separately, he pointed out.

Views Role of Overseas Chinese*OW2211094191 Taipei CNA in English 0845 GMT
22 Nov 91*

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 22 (CNA)—President Li Teng-hui Thursday urged all Chinese at home and abroad to make joint efforts to usher the Chinese nation into a new era.

"I would serve as a locomotive, vigorously leading the nation forward. We want to enable Chinese in the whole world to live meaningful and respectable lives," he said when he received a group of Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission personnel working overseas.

The president said that he wants to accomplish various reforms in a gradual and steady way.

The Republic of China's achievements over the past four decades in Taiwan have won international acclaim, but the nation still has a long way to go before its long-term goals can be reached, he said.

In order to reach these goals, the government of the Republic of China is undertaking constitutional reforms and implementing a six-year National Development Plan in a "pragmatic" way, he added.

Official Comments on Mainland Ties to South Korea*OW2211133091 Taipei Voice of Free China
in English 0200 GMT 22 Nov 91*

[From the "News" program]

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is closely monitoring development in relations between South Korea and Communist China, a ministry official said on Wednesday [20 November].

The official was commenting on foreign wire service reports that Seoul and Peking have agreed to upgrade the status of their trade offices in each other's countries to

that of a diplomatic liaison. The official, quoting Korean authority, said the reports were not true. South Korea has not authorized Peking's trade office in Seoul to perform diplomatic functions but has only allowed Mainland Chinese representatives to contact Korea's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the official explained.

Seoul and Peking exchanged trade offices in 1989, but South Korea however, is banned from directly contacting the other Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Ministry Dismisses Reports on GATT Entry

OW2211092991 Taipei CNA in English 0813 GMT
22 Nov 91

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 22 (CNA)—The Republic of China will in no way join the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) as an "autonomous zone," the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) declared Thursday.

The ministry was commenting on reports that the United States and Communist China have agreed to Taiwan's entry into GATT as an "autonomous zone."

The ministry sternly dismissed the reports as "totally unfounded," "all nonsense," and "unacceptable to Taipei."

A Tuesday Rome-dated Reuters report, quoting the Italian Foreign Trade Ministry, said that U.S. Secretary of State James Baker, during his recent three-day visit to Mainland China, had offered Washington's support for Peking's GATT membership on condition that Taiwan also be admitted as an "autonomous zone." The Italian ministry quoted Communist Chinese Premier Li Peng as welcoming Baker's promise of support, the reports said.

MOFA officials pointed out that there is no regulations in the GATT charter governing the entry of so-called "autonomous zones" into the Geneva-based world trade regulatory body.

The officials reiterated that the Republic of China has applied to join GATT as an independent "customs territory" in accordance with the stipulation of Article 33 of the GATT Charter. Taipei filed its application under the name of "Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu Customs Territory" on Jan. 1, 1990.

Prospects for Taipei's application are gradually turning for the better as many GATT contracting parties, including the United States, have publicly announced their support for Taipei's accession to the world's most important trade negotiating forum, the officials noted.

The biggest obstacle Taiwan faces is Peking's continuing opposition out of political considerations, the officials regretted.

Peking has insisted that it join GATT first and then "sponsor" Taiwan's GATT membership. This is part of Peking's never-ending efforts to downgrade the Republic of China's international status, the officials explained.

Quoting a formal U.S. State Department statement issued late Tuesday, the officials said that Baker did not address the question of whether Taiwan or Mainland China should be admitted into GATT first during his Nov. 15-17 visit to Peking.

The officials stressed that Taiwan, with its economic strength and free market system, is fully qualified to join GATT as a separate "customs territory." The Republic of China hopes GATT authorities and all of its contracting parties will not link Taipei's application with Peking's, but will consider the two cases separately, they added.

Chien Lectures at Harvard, Meets Governor Weld

OW2111183091 Taipei CNA in English 1519 GMT
21 Nov 91

[Text] New York, Nov. 20 (CNA)—The Republic of China [ROC] is seeking to play a more active role on the world stage by implementing a pragmatic foreign policy, ROC Foreign Minister Chien Fu [Frederick Chien] said here Wednesday.

Chien delivered a 60-minute speech on "Economic Growth, Political Reform and the Republic of China's Evolving Global Role" to a packed audience of over 200 at the Yenching Auditorium of Harvard University in Boston.

The rapid decline of the Soviet Union has prompted strategic planners all over the world to reassess the new world order, the ROC minister told the gathering.

Many scholars of international affairs have come to the conclusion that the world is no longer dominated by a single superpower, he added.

A country's importance is no longer measured solely by the extent of its territory, the size of its army or the strength of its gross national product, Chien pointed out.

Nations with lesser resources like the Republic of China can be significant forces in the course of world events, he said.

Chien also stressed the Republic of China's efforts to promote trade and economic liberalization and its determination to implement constitutional reform.

The speech itself and the candid answers Chien gave during the ensuing 30-minute question-and-answer session were well accepted and warmly applauded by the highly intellectual audience consisting mostly of Harvard professors and students.

Chien was invited by Harvard's Center for International Affairs as a speaker of the university's annual "K.T. Li Lecture," and was introduced to the audience by Prof. Joseph Nye, director of the center. He was the second speaker of the "K.T. Li Lecture" inaugurated last year.

Among the audience were Nat Bellocchi, chairman and managing director of the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT); David Dean, former AIT chairman and AIT director in Taipei; and Dr. Roderick MacFarquhar, director of Fairbank Center for East Asian Affairs at Harvard.

The speech was followed by a reception and a dinner party given in Chien's honor by Prof. Nye at the Harvard Faculty Center. James Lilley, assistant US secretary of defense for international security affairs and former US ambassador to Communist China, was among the 60 dinner guests.

Minister and Mrs. Chien arrived in Boston Tuesday night for a two-day visit.

Chien visited governor William F. Weld of Massachusetts at his office for a 25-minute cordial talk Wednesday morning.

Minister Chien is leaving for Hawaii Friday to continue his speech tour of the United States.

Contacts Suspended With Sri Lankan Government

*OW2211092691 Taipei CNA in English 0833 GMT
22 Nov 91*

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 22 (CNA)—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced Thursday that the government of the Republic of China has decided to withdraw its trade mission from Sri Lanka.

The trade mission has been unable to operate properly due to unfriendly treatment by the Sri Lankan Government since its inception a year ago.

After careful consideration, the ministry decided to withdraw the trade mission and suspend all contacts with the Sri Lankan Government, the announcement said.

Ministries To Study Issuance of Landing Visas

*OW2011085991 Taipei CNA in English 0812 GMT
20 Nov 91*

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 20 (CNA)—Transportation and Communications Minister Eugene Chien said Tuesday his ministry will continue discussions with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other government agencies on the issuing of landing visas to citizens of foreign countries on a reciprocal basis.

Chien said issuing landing visas will attract more foreign visitors and thus help stimulate the sagging domestic tourism industry.

In order to boost tourism, Chien said his ministry is also trying to further simplify entry procedures.

Editorial Encourages Active Monetary Policy

*OW2111144391 Taipei CNA in English 1415 GMT
21 Nov 91*

[Editorial published 21 November in EXPRESS NEWS, a CNA newspaper: "A More Active Monetary Policy"]

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 21 (CNA)—The Central Bank of China (CBC) Monday slashed its discount rate by 0.375 percent to 6.25 percent and cut the required reserve ratios for the more liquid deposits by 0.5 percent in an effort to bring down interest rates and the value of the new Taiwan dollar.

But the credit-easing measures came merely as a response to similar actions in the United States and Japan. The CBC just followed suit.

In fact, the CBC move was made inevitable by the Bank of Japan's reduction of its discount rate by 0.5 percent to five percent on November 14, which followed the cut by the U.S. Federal Reserve Board of its discount rate to 4.5 percent. The surge of our currency to its two-year high against the U.S. dollar at 25.9 to 1 last week prompted the CBC action.

But the CBC cuts were not deep enough, and the discount rate here remains considerably higher than that in the United States or Japan. This shows the CBC's concern about the effect of the move on money supply. The M2 monetary aggregate—including currency, checkable deposits, demand and savings deposits—currently increases at an annual rate of 18.5 percent, the highest level the CBC can tolerate.

As a result, bank interest rates here, despite latest slashes in response to the CBC move, are still more than two percent higher than those in the United States and Japan. This means that the inflow of hot money may not slow down in the foreseeable future.

Moreover, the situation will become even worse because of the Republic of China's increasingly large trade surplus which is expected to reach U.S.\$12 billion this year, compared with last year's U.S.\$10 billion. This will bring more pressure to bear on the local currency to appreciate. That, in turn, will make speculation on the new Taiwan dollar look even more profitable.

We suggest that the CBC take the initiative in further lowering its discount rate so as to gradually bring the country's interest rates down to more or less the same levels as in the United States and Japan.

The CBC should act now. Action is needed, while the country's inflation has grown at an annual rate of only 3.5 percent and while other economic indicators appear favorable. The economy is expected to grow seven percent in 1991.

Lower interest rates will not only help stabilize the currency but stimulate investment as well. That will further boost our economy.

Hong Kong

Editorial Sees 'Sheer Hypocrisy' in U.S. Policy

HK2211031091 Hong Kong THE STANDARD
in English 22 Nov 91 p A-12

[Editorial: "U.S. Hypocrisy on Viets Exposed"]

[Text] The sheer hypocrisy of the U.S. stand on the mandatory repatriation of Vietnamese boat people from Hong Kong stands starkly exposed today.

U.S. President George Bush has defended the American policy of returning Haitian refugees who cram into tiny boats in hopes of escaping the island nation's grinding poverty.

In an interview with a Florida television station, Mr Bush called the policy a humane one which would save the lives of Haitians who would set off in unseaworthy vessels to make the risky 880-kilometre crossing.

Any other policy, he said, would "act as a magnet to risk these people's lives".

At the State Department, meanwhile, spokeswoman Margaret Tutwiler said she feared that suspending the repatriations, which were ordered stopped on Tuesday by a Miami judge, would dilute the administration's message.

Ms Tutwiler made her comments in Washington, D.C. If she had only travelled 400 kilometres due north, she could have provided American newsmen with a dramatic photo opportunity by speaking from New York's Liberty Island, site of the Statue of Liberty.

Inscribed on the statue's base are the words of Emma Lazarus' sonnet: "Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses, yearning to breathe free, the wretched refuse of your teeming shore ..."

If even the inhabitants of any country could be said to fall into this category, it is the people of Haiti.

In an editorial, THE NEW YORK TIMES posed the question: "Are the Haitian boat people legitimate political refugees, deserving of haven elsewhere? Or are they chiefly fleeing poverty, which may warrant sympathy but not succour?"

Answering its own question, the newspaper said: "Continued violence against the supporters of ousted President Jean-Bertrand Aristide gives reason to believe there is a special need to protect potential victims."

For Haitians—as it was for the original Vietnamese boat people who came to Hong Kong in the mid-1970s—the crisis is real and immediate. They are fleeing a brutal regime and a nation wracked by turmoil.

In Haiti, said the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Mrs Sadako Ogata, "the situation is of a great unrest, of a kind that often produces refugees".

No one would suggest that the United States should take in every distressed person who turns up on its shores in a leaky boat.

Hong Kong learned this the hard way. We did our best over a period of 12 years to accommodate a never-ending flow of Vietnamese boat people.

It was a flow which showed no signs of abating until our Government finally bit the bullet and started sending them back.

We can appreciate that the United States has been put in a very difficult position. We have, after all, lived with a similar situation for more than a decade. But we do not appreciate American double standards.

Why does this rich, powerful nation of 248 million people still maintain a stern stance of disapproval against an overcrowded territory of six million people which has struggled for so many years to cope with its own boat people problem?

Macao

Trade Fair Held by Mainland Rural Enterprises

OW2111140791 Beijing XINHUA in English
1330 GMT 21 Nov 91

[Text] Macao, November 21 (XINHUA)—More than 300 rural enterprises from the Chinese mainland opened a trade fair, the first of its kind ever held outside the mainland, at the Macao Trade Center today.

Nearly 100 representatives of the enterprises came from Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Shandong, Hubei, Yunnan, Sichuan and other provinces and cities.

During the week-long fair, business talks are expected to center on seven categories, namely light industrial products, textiles, arts and crafts, cereals, oils and foodstuffs, chemicals, minerals and small machineries and tools.

Ma Jie, vice president and secretary-general of China National Rural Enterprises Association, said the fair is designed to gear the development of production of rural enterprises in the mainland to the demand on international market.

Ma Jie said there are more than export-oriented 56,700 rural enterprises in the mainland whose exports totalled 1.3 billion U.S. dollars in 1990.

The proportion of the total output value of China's rural enterprises to the gross national product increased to 25 percent in 1990 from 16.6 percent in 1985, Ma added.

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